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BOMBAY BRANCH
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Geo: Washington Esq.r
President of the United States.

From his Profile taken in 1791.

Ætat. 59.

Published by I. Easton Salisbury.

THE

JOURNAL

OF AN

EXCURSION

TO THE

United States

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

IN THE SUMMER OF

1794.

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EMBELLISHED WITH

The Profile of General Washington,

AND AN

Aqua-tinta View of the State House, at Philadelphia.

BY HENRY WANSEY, F.A.S.

A WILTSHIRE CLOTHIER.

"Nothing extenuate, or set down aught in malice."

Shakespeare.

Salisbury:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY J. EASTON;

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1796.

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PREFACE.

It may, perhaps, appear extraordinary to ſome of my Readers, how I could collect ſo many materials in ſo ſhort a time. To this I anſwer, that, in contemplation of this Journey, I *furniſhed myſelf with* much preparatory knowledge reſpecting the tract through which I intended to paſs—both by converſing with American gentlemen, and reading Morſe's Geography, Briſſot, Jefferſon, Mather, and other authors.

At the ſame time, I entered in a ſmall paper book, queries and memorandums of ſuch things as I intended to enquire after; and, by the knowledge of ſhort-hand, I was enabled to make minutes

as I travelled along, in another little waſte book, even while I was in the ſtage, which I copied out every night. —This has, however, in ſome meaſure, by ſtating facts juſt as they occurred at the time, occaſioned irregularity, and ſome differences in ſentiment.—In theſe caſes, the laſt ſtatement is, probably, the trueſt, as it muſt be the reſult of more experience.

If it gives my Friends, at whoſe requeſt I publiſh my JOURNAL, the pleaſure and information they expect, I am ſatisfied; and I hope criticiſm will ſpare me after this explanation.

INTRODUCTION.

A DESIRE of knowing ſomething of the United States, of which we hear ſo much, and know ſo little, together with ſome occurrences in buſineſs, induced me to make a trip thither during the laſt Summer. I have been highly gratified; and as my account is chiefly founded on my own actual experience and obſervation, and different in many reſpects from any other account, I am induced by theſe motives, as well as by the requeſt of many friends, to ſend my Journal forth into the world. It is publiſhed in the ſame order in which it was written on the ſpot, which I hope will be an excuſe for the want of method, or occaſional repetition to be found in ſome places.

In Narratives of this kind, the world is generally better pleaſed with plain matter of fact, than abſtract diſquiſitions, or the Author's own ſentiments obtruded too much on the Reader.

Moſt of the modern accounts of the United States have been publiſhed under the influence of prejudice. While ſome have rated them too highly in the claſs of nations, others have depreciated them too much, even to contempt. Imlay's is the puff *direct*, and Cooper's the puff *oblique*. On the other hand, the Author of Letters on Emigration, lately publiſhed by Kearſley, has viewed every thing with a jaundiced eye. I took Briſſot's Travels in my hand, and paſſed over the ſame ground as he did, from Boſton through Connecticut to New York, and afterwards to Philadelphia, and frequently ſtopt at the ſame inns. His account is tolerably accurate; however, in a period of five years, ſome conſiderable alterations and improvements have taken place. His book gives much real information. His account of Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Wadſworth, and of the Preſident, agrees with my own obſervations, as I was in company, and at the table of each of them.

Briſſot

Briſſot juſtly obſerves of the Northern States, (particularly Connecticut) that eaſe and abundance univerſally reign there; for induſtry is ſure to receive the reward of independency.

But he has exceeded the truth reſpecting the ſucceſs of a vineyard, at Spring Mill, twenty miles from Philadelphia, which, he ſays, (page 252) ſucceeds well, and produces much good wine. The fact is, it does not ſucceed at all. The Frenchman who began it, does not make it anſwer, nor can any vineyards ſucceed, while there remain ſuch immenſe flights of birds and inſects.

His meteorological account for Pennſylvania, is far leſs in the extreme than the fact, (page 256.)

The preſent, appears to me, a good point of time to take a ſketch of America, and to mark its progreſs ſince it began to rank among the nations of the earth. This government is raiſing itſelf on a new ſyſtem,—without Kings—without Nobles—without a Hierarchy. Religion is left to its own intrinſic worth and evidence, and we now ſhall ſee whether it can ſupport its due influence among men, without

Acts

Acts of Parliament to inforce it; and whether it is eſſential to Religion, that its eminent men "*ſhould rear their mitred fronts in Courts and Parliaments:*" if it will not, it will then, indeed, appear to be a neceſſary engine of State, to keep rational beings in awe and ſubjection.

It will be grateful to poſterity to mark the beginnings of an Empire, not founded on conqueſt, but on the ſober progreſs and dictates of reaſon, and totally diſencumbered of the feudal ſyſtem, which has cramped the genius of mankind for more than ſeven hundred years paſt.

In theſe States, you behold a certain plainneſs and ſimplicity of manners, which beſpeak temperance, equality of condition, and a ſober uſe of the faculties of the mind—*the mens ſana in corpore ſano.* It is ſeldom you hear of a mad man, or a blind man, in any of the States; ſeldom of a felo de ſe, or a man afflicted with the gout and palſy. There is, indeed, at Philadelphia, an hoſpital for lunatics. I went over it, but found there very few, if any, who were natives; they were chiefly Iriſh, and moſtly women. The diſorders in the United States, ariſe chiefly from external cauſes. A bilious remittent fever is common in the South and middle States, about

about the close of every hot summer, owing to the increased exhalations, at that season, of the stagnant waters, which abound. But this evil is lessening in proportion to the cultivation of their soil, which tends to render the climate itself more temperate.

The Author of Letters on Emigration, amongst other objections, observes, "That there does not exist a more sordid, penurious race, than the Captains of passage and merchant-vessels." I returned from America with one of them, and found it quite otherwise—plenty of all kinds of provisions, fresh as well as salted; a cow on board, which afforded us milk every day for our coffee and tea; we had good Port, sherry, porter, and beer, daily with our dinner; as well as oranges, nuts, almonds, and raisins, very frequently, by way of desert. Many of the native American Captains being used to live with extreme frugality themselves, do not think much about the provisions necessary for the passengers; in such cases, they must look into it themselves, and see that every thing proper is provided, before they go on board. The Author also remarks on the uncomplying temper of the landlords of the country inns, in America; they will not, indeed, bear the treatment we, too often, give

give ours at home. They feel themſelves, in ſome degree, independent of travellers, as all of them have other occupations to follow; nor will they put themſelves into a buſtle on your account, but, with good language, they are very civil, and will accommodate you as well as they can. The general cuſtom of having two or three beds in a room, to be ſure, is very diſagreeable: it ariſes from the great increaſe of travelling within the laſt ſix years, and the ſmallneſs of their houſes, which were not built for houſes of entertainment. This book appears to be written purpoſely to check emigration, as much as Cooper's and Imlay's are to encourage it; and perhaps both in the extremes.

With regard to the queſtions ſo frequently aſked me—Are you going again to America to live there? Which country do you prefer? I anſwer, the country is one thing—the ſociety another. The ſacrifice of pleaſant and well-eſtabliſhed connections, is undoubtedly great; ſuch a ſacrifice muſt be peculiarly diſtreſſing to a mind whoſe habits of attachment have been long formed, and feels not that uneaſineſs which reſults from ſtraitened circumſtances. If, however, troubles ſhould ariſe in this country on political accounts, or perſecutions for mere matters

matters of opinion, I know of no country that would afford the ſufferer a more happy aſylum, if he is not a man of luxury.

The arts and improvements proceed very ſlow in America, from the want of that patronage ſo prevalent in England. The Americans being, many of them, deſcendants of the Engliſh, are partial to their manners and cuſtoms; yet, it muſt be acknowledged, that in the interior of the country, things appear, at leaſt, half a century behind them in point of comfort.

Saliſbury, 1795.

VOYAGE, &c.

VOYAGE

FROM

FALMOUTH

TO

HALIFAX IN NOVA SCOTIA.

AT FALMOUTH.

FRIDAY, March 7, 1794, agreed with Captain Rogers for my paſſage on board the Portland Packet, to Halifax, (and New-York if he ſhould proceed thither) for forty guineas, to be found in every expence except bedding, which I the ſame day bought at Mr. Boulderſon's, the draper, and alſo a pair of trowſers. I at the ſame time provided myſelf with napkins, none being ever found for the paſſengers.

Sunday morning, March 9. The wind changing from S. S. W. to South Eaſt, ſignal guns were fired from all the packets under ſailing orders, for the paſſengers to go on board. At twelve our packet got under weigh, with the Hanover and Expedition packets bound to Liſbon. The Duke and the Princeſs Royal for the Weſt Indies. The Janvrien, the Prince

William Henry, two Spaniſh packets, and a brig. The Raſhleigh merchant ſhip for Halifax, and an American trader alſo ſailed with us. At two o'clock P. M. we paſſed Pendennis Caſtle and St. Maws, and got almoſt as far as the Manacles, when the wind ſhifting to the South Weſt, we all, except the Raſhleigh, to our great mortification, tacked about and returned into harbour. It was however fortunate for us, not only as very rough weather followed for the next ten days, with contrary winds; but alſo as the Raſhleigh, which ſtaid out and purſued her voyage, was ſoon after met by a French ſhip of force, and carried into Breſt.

Wedneſday the 19th. The wind getting to the northward, we had notice to prepare ourſelves for ſailing the next morning. As a conſolation for our long ſtay at Falmouth, the inhabitants gave us a ball, or coterie, at Williams's, at the King's Arms, which was graced by the appearance of a great many of the Corniſh beauties.

We danced about twenty couple at a time, for the room would not take more; there were ſeveral parties beſides in the card room. It was a very ſociable and agreeable dance—many very pretty women there, ſome elegant—ſixteen of the gentlemen dancing were paſſengers.

I could not help remarking, that though we were now dancing right and left, and treading the mazy round

round to the ſound of muſic, converſing with the moſt amiable part of the creation, yet ere the ſun had thrice revolved his diurnal race, we ſhould be widely ſeparated from each other, ſcattered over the extenſive ocean, to the noiſe of the roaring tempeſt, and to the muſic of the ſounding main.

At eight o'clock next morning I was awoke by a ſignal gun fired from one of the packets, and ſoon after all the reſt repeated the ſignal—at ten we ſet ſail, having taken leave of our acquaintances, with the hope of not ſeeing each other again, the leſſer motive giving way to the greater;—yet it may be truly ſaid much reluctance was felt by many of us at parting. Some had been detained here above five weeks, waiting for a wind. We were all ſufferers, more or leſs, and nothing produces friendſhip ſo much as being companions in troubles and diſappointments. From Mr. Shand, of Grenada, and the Mr. Ottleys, of St. Vincents, I received many civilities. The former had travelled through many parts of North America, and gave me much uſeful information, as well as a letter of introduction to Mr. Forſythe, of Halifax, to enſure me civilities there. This I afterwards found of much ſervice, and for which am much obliged. Mr. Jopp, of the houſe of Bogle and Jopp, of Jamaica; Mr. Lutterel, of the ſame place; Mr. Thompſon, of Barbadoes; Mr. Wilſon, of St. Vincent's; *cum multis aliis quæ nunc preſcribere longum eſt.*

We had very pleaſant weather, and a fair wind yet the current being againſt us, we could only

make four knots and a half an hour. At two o'clock, being off the Lizard, a whale appeared and played its gambols about the ſhip; it ſometimes ſhewed its whole length on the ſurface of the waves, then it would roll over on its back, and paſs under the ſhip; it was but a young monſter, about twelve or fourteen feet long, its belly very white, its back the colour of an elm tree when barked, the fins were very large and prominent; its head was alſo greatly beyond the proportion of its body.

The Princeſs Royal at this time paſſing near us, we had an opportunity of hailing her, and with the ſpeaking trumpet enquired mutually after our friends; much diverſion enſued about Mr. Hobe, a Daniſh Gentleman on board our ſhip, who had been ſick in bed ever ſince we came out of the harbour. Hearing his friends enquired for him, he came on deck, and through the ſpeaking trumpet told them in broken Engliſh he was "tamt ſeek;" &c. &c. Mr. Hobe is going as a ſettler to America to an eſtate of 10,000 acres on the Ohio, in the county of Montgomery, given him by his relations; he had a place under the Daniſh Government, is of a good family, but he ſpeaks with very little eſteem of Chriſtian VII. He has (we underſtand) imbibed democratic principles, though he has been ſo much in his bed, that we know as yet but little of his politics.

We now ſat down to dinner (all but Mr. Hobe), viz. Mr. James, the Maſter; Mr. Dagge, the Surgeon; Mr. Lee, of Dartmouth, going to St. John's, Nova Scotia,

Scotia, in the fur trade; and myſelf; we had ſoup, roaſt beef, boiled mutton, potatoes, and brocoli; I made a good dinner, but the veſſel heeling very much at this time, I became ſomewhat giddy, but it ſoon went off, and this is the only ſea ſickneſs I have yet experienced. Word was now brought down from the deck into our meſs room, that two ſtrange ſail were ſeen on our lee bow, and a man was ordered to maſt head to look at them; they proved to be a brig and a merchantman croſſing us towards Ireland. We now loſt ſight of England; the Deadman high point of land had ſome time appeared like a cloud, after that the Lizard, and now Mount's Bay was loſt in a haze.

At four o'clock we threw the log, and found we ſailed about five knots and a half an hour.

We were all much inclined to go to bed early, many of us having been dancing late the night before, and our Maſter having alſo taken a parting bottle or two that evening with his old friends; we ſupped therefore at eight, and at nine I took poſſeſſion of a very ſnug little birth at the foot of the companion ſtairs, in an airy ſituation, and was rocked to ſleep very ſoon, though frequently interrupted by the rolling of the ſhip, a motion to which (though then new to me) I was ſoon reconciled.

Friday 21ſt. The Steward called me at eight o'clock, (eight bells) that being the time we agreed to breakfaſt. The Duke having neared us in the night, made us a

ſignal at day-light, which we anſwered to ſhew we were not a ſtrange ſhip in diſguiſe; and the Princeſs Royal, in our lee quarter, anſwered ours; we had over-night agreed to keep near together, for fear of an enemy; and from the maſt-head we deſcried the Hanover, the Expedition, and Jan Vrien, five or ſix leagues off to the ſouthward, ſteering for Liſbon, with a fair wind and full ſail, which we ſuppoſe they will reach about Monday.

We threw the log every two hours, and we now find we ſail 7½ knots an hour, having a good wind at N. E.

At twelve we took an obſervation by the quadrant of the Sun's altitude 42 degrees 7 miles, and deducting this from 90, it leaves 47 deg. 38 miles, to which adding the Sun's northern declination from the Equator 23 miles, we found we were in north latitude 48 deg. 1 mile.

By caſting up the log-book account, we found we had run from Falmouth 137 miles in 24 hours, were due weſt from Breſt at about 30 leagues diſtance, the Lizard bearing about N. E. 44 leagues. The Princeſs Royal only a mile diſtant on our left, who we ſoon after ſpoke with; the Spaniſh brig to the S. W. three leagues; the Duke two leagues a head, and no other veſſel in ſight except ſome ſmall veſſels at a diſtance on our lee bow, which by our glaſs appear to be crowding ſail to get from us.

At

At half after two, while at dinner, word is brought down to the meſs room that the Duke is along ſide. Upon this we left our dinners to hail her, and enquire after our friends, and were informed they were all well, Mr. Leſlie, brother to Lord Newark, being on board, (and his Lady) with whom I had formed ſome acquaintance at Falmouth; the Maſters of each converſed about the beſt courſe to ſteer. The Duke, however, ſoon after dropt aſtern, and ſteered more ſoutherly, to join his companion the Princeſs Royal, while we ſteering more weſterly, loſt ſight of them by night. I played a few hits of backgammon with Mr. James, our Maſter, the reſt of our party being aſleep in their births. At eight I had water gruel for my ſupper, and went to bed ſoon after nine.

This night many ſtrange veſſels hove in ſight, and our Maſter was up on deck ſeveral times on that account. At eight, A. M. a large veſſel appeared in the offing, and at half after nine gained conſiderably upon us, nor can we make out what ſhe is. In an hour afterwards ſhe diſappeared.

I could not help remarking the different appearance of the ſea at times. The day we ſet ſail it appeared a beautiful green, in ſmall waves; next morning the waves appeared of a ſlate colour; in the afternoon like veined marble, of black, deep blue, and white.

The motion of the ſhip makes the ſea by the ſide of it appear to ruſh by with a force greater than any mill

tail when the ſtocks are going. To day the waves daſh high, wild, and beautiful; one moment ſwelling up into mountains, with a curling edge, tipt with white; the next moment daſhing againſt each other, and breaking into a ſmooth ſheet of foam, reſembling a ſhower of ſnow; the wake of the ſhip forms a vein of a fine light blue.

One o'clock Saturday, we had juſt ſet more ſail, and going N. W. at the rate of eight miles an hour, when we ſaw a large ſhip on our ſtarboard quarter—all hands on deck to ſhift the ſails, and change our courſe more ſouthward to avoid her, as ſhe was crouding ſail towards us; we did not know what to make of her; ſhe was a large veſſel. Now with pleaſure we ſaw her alter her courſe, and drop aſtern; the Maſter thinks ſhe was probably ſome neutral veſſel, as ſhe ſhewed no guns, bound to Liſbon or the Streights. By obſervation taken at noon, found we were N. L. 45° 47″; we went thus far ſouth to avoid the track where the French ſhips were moſt likely to cruiſe; we now ſteer N. W. in a ſtrait line for Halifax.

Sunday 23d March. The wind failed us, and we hardly make any progreſs, ſcarce two miles an hour—the ſea is now as calm as a fiſh pond, of a ſhining ſurface, aſh or dove colour; the ſun glimmering through a hazy ſky, with that warm kind of heat which begins the month of May. Nothing to be ſeen but the ſea and the ſky. The ſun (now at twelve o'clock) ſhines as warm as in the ſummer. To day we have been covering

covering the ſides of our veſſel with a high netting, to prevent any Frenchmen boarding us eaſily, in caſe we ſhould be attacked in the night. Our Maſter, from ſome appearances, thinks we ſhall have a wind from the ſouthward. At three, word was brought down to our meſs room, that a new wind was juſt ſprung up from the S. S. W.—The weather was ſo warm that my noſe bled; we are in fact nearer the ſun by ſix degrees than at Saliſbury. The ſea appears of a deep ſky blue. A ſhark is ſeen about thirty yards diſtance north of our ſhip. Monday, a briſk wind from the S. S. W. with a head ſea; colour of the ſea ſilver pearl, interſperſed with white—have run 108 miles ſince yeſterday noon.

Tueſday 25th. Moderate breezes, with ſmall ſhowers. Two ſail ſeen—ſoon diſappeared. Lat. 45. 57. Two hundred and forty miles from the Lizard, from ſix to ſeven knots an hour. Wind S. S. W. Cleared up at noon, ſunſhiny and pleaſant.

Wedneſday 26th. Clear ſunſhine. Wind S. S. W. our courſe N. W. by W. Four o'clock the wind ſhifted to N. W. in our very teeth, and we could only ſteer N. E. which is towards England.

Thurſday 27th. Sunſhine, high wind, S. S. W. a great head of ſea waſhing over the forecaſtle; the ſhip rolls ſo much, I can ſcarce write theſe few words—can neither ſtand nor ſit without holding. Friday and Saturday the ſame; 29th found our latitude to be 46° 2″ and 22. 58. Weſt longitude. At four o'clock

a ſail

a ſail was ſeen in the ſtarboard quarter, appeared a large veſſel, firſt going Eaſtward, and afterwards tacking towards us—before bed time diſpoſitions made as for the approach of an enemy. Mr. Lee, one of the paſſengers, undertakes to be Captain of the firſt gun, and a ticket is delivered him of the names of four of the ſeamen to attend him. I told Capt. James he might place me wherever he thought I could be of moſt ſervice to him.

Sunday 30*th.* Awoke by the continual pumping—it was a very rough windy night, and crouding as much ſail as we could venture to get away from that ſhip, has ſtrained ours ſo as to admit a great deal of water; we then ſteered S. by W. the wind being W. The ſhip not appearing this morning we have tacked, and are now going N. by W. The waves run very high, a heavy ſea, with frequent ſqualls, and great probability we ſhall have ſtill worſe weather. N. L. 44. 25. ſteering S. W. by W.

Monday, *March* 31. Very rainy and cloudy all night long; moon changed this morning at ſeven, the wind N. by E. favourable, but very little of it; we make only 1½ knots per hour; too wet to go on the deck, the ſhip rolled exceedingly. A tolerable library of books on board, furniſhed by the Captain.

Tueſday, *April* 1. Wind got back to the W. much rain in the night, we make very little way, and the ſhip rolling ſo much in the night, I could get but little ſleep,

ſleep. Mr. Hobe, who has hitherto been moſtly in bed, begins to ſit to dinner, and gives us many French ſongs; Marſeillois hymn, the Carmagnol, and other civic ſongs, which he learnt whilſt at Paris; ſome good German ones, of which he afterwards repeats the Engliſh —all in favour of liberty, peace, and benevolence; and we have a good deal of ſinging every evening. Mr. Hobe was at Paris on the 10th of Auguſt, and entertained us with an account of what he then witneſſed. He was alſo at the taking of Antwerp (Anvers) in Flanders, and ſpeaks with rapture of the ſenſations he experienced, when 5000 Frenchmen, under arms, marched into the place ſinging the Marſeillois hymn in full chorus. Lat. 44. 35. The Captain ſays we are now in the ſame parallel of longitude with St. Mary, one of the Azores, and about ſeven degrees to the north of it. Our houſehold bread is all expended, and we take to biſcuit.

Wedneſday, April 2. A fine wind ſprung up this morning at ſix o'clock to the North. Our courſe is W. N. W. and we go at the rate of ſeven knots an hour.

Thurſday, April 3. Rainy, with calms, wind variable; a ſail in ſight at four o'clock on the lee bow, another aſtern of us; our guns are all got out, and the men exerciſed. Wind N. by W. We are four degrees N. of Corbo, one of the Azores, about 220 miles diſtant. N. Lat. 43. 53. The men employed in making nettles, ſplicing ropes, &c.

Friday,

Friday, *April* 4. Mr. James called at my cabbin at ſix o'clock in the morning, to ſay a large ſhip was very near us on our ſtern, and an action might poſſibly commence in an hour. The boatſwain piped all hands and idlers; and the guns were got in order; at the ſame time we carried all ſail we could to avoid her, (frequent ſqualls of wind with ſtorms of rain) we now loſt ſight of her, but another appears a-head of us, ſtanding in our direction—ſhe ſoon takes a more northern courſe. The Lizard now bears 17 deg. E. by N. diſtant 1124 miles; and Sambro' head, in Nova Scotia, or Halifax, W. 1305 miles (*Mr. James's information*), ſo that in the courſe of a fortnight we have run above 1100 miles.

Saturday, *April* 5. Very high wind, the waves run mountains high, and it is with difficulty I can walk the deck; the ſhip rolling exceedingly, wind S. W. ſo that we could make but very little way; found our latitude to be 44° 3″. Shipped a vaſt deal of water from ſuch high ſeas, twenty or thirty hogſheads at once.

Sunday, *April* 6. The wind not ſo violent, but northerly ſtill, and we can only ſteer S. W. and W. A brig paſt us this morning, in the direction for England, but we were not near enough to hail her. My forehead much bruiſed by knocks I received againſt the ſides of the cabin and gang ways, from my not being able to keep on my feet, when the ſhip rolled ſo much yeſterday. Fine clear and ſunſhiny weather to day, though

though we can go only about three knots an hour. Our courſe S. W. and by S.

Monday, April 7. A pleaſant mild ſunſhiny day, Wind W. by N. We ſteer N. by W. which is ſix points diſtance, (the neareſt that we can ſteer to the wind) and Mr. James hopes as we have but little head ſea, we ſhall get up what we have loſt the four laſt days. N. L. 44. 19. W. Long. 30. *i. e.* about five degrees due north of Fayal, one of the Azores. At four o'clock a ſail appeared on the ſtarboard quarter, we ſailing S. W. by S. being hazy did not ſee it till within two leagues. Mr. James, upon obſerving its hull and ſails with a glaſs, conceived it might be an Algerine; its courſe N. E. it never, however, came any nearer to us.

Tueſday, April 8. A fine mild ſunſhiny morning. Wind N. E. though very little of it, ſo that the ſhip makes very little way.

Wedneſday and *Thurſday* mild and pleaſant, a good wind N. and N. by E. but on *Friday* the 11th came on a very heavy gale from the S. W. and the ſea ran mountains high; we were obliged to lie to, under bare poles, and let the ſhip drift in the ſafeſt manner poſſible, ſo that for that day we went backwards towards England, at the rate of two miles an hour. A ſea fowl was ſeen, the firſt bird we have ſeen for ſome weeks. At night the ſea appeared full of ſparks of fire, like the ſparks from an electric machine; produced, I ſuppoſe, by

by the action of the particles of ſalt againſt each other; it was a beautiful appearance, and is to be ſeen more or leſs whenever the ſea is in any degree agitated.

Saturday, cold and wet, and unpleaſant wind from S. S. W. to N. W. we could not get on, and again lay to, the ſhip rolling very much.

Sunday, *April* 13th. Weather more mild. Wind N. N. E. Our latitude this day at twelve o'clock was 42. 38. and our weſtern longitude 40. 30. We are going in a direct courſe, very pleaſant and eaſy, about ſix miles an hour, with ſtudding ſail, fore and main topſails.

Monday, *April* 14. A very fine mild day, with ſunſhine, (Wind N. N. E.) and we ſteer nearly weſt. At the break of day diſcovered two ſail a head of us, appearing conſorts, at the diſtance of about three leagues, and we again hauled out our guns, got our cartridges ready, the men put to exerciſe, and every preparation made as for an enemy; they continued in ſight all day, we approached near enough to diſcover with our glaſſes they were two brigs, but whether armed or not we could not make out; however, by their putting up more ſail, we obſerved they were deſirous of getting away from us. Mr. James thinks they are veſſels bound to Newfoundland, as they incline their courſe more northward. At noon to day we found we were Eaſt Long. 42½ degrees, and North Lat. 42. 10. within 289 leagues of Halifax, which bears almoſt due W. of us.

Tueſday,

Tueſday, April 15. A fine mild ſunſhiny day. The two ſhips are ſtill in ſight, but far to our ſtern, and three leagues to the north of us. About one o'clock a ſquall came on from the ſouth, and the wind veered all points, from S. W. to N. W. ſo that we rather loſt ground than gained it, and Wedneſday the ſame.

Thurſday 17*th.* Mild weather and pleaſant, with a gentle wind from the N. E. and we have continued all this day making about 4½ knots an hour. At noon found our north latitude to be 40. 56, and our weſt longitude 46. 8.

Friday 18*th.* Obſerved ſea weeds and birds for the firſt time; a pleaſure very great, being an indication of land; and it gives me ſome idea what Columbus and his crew muſt have felt on the like occaſion, and nearly in the ſame longitude, about 300 years ago. A very pleaſant mild ſunſhiny day. Wind moderate; N. by E.

Sunday 20*th. (Eaſter)* A good wind N. E. (our courſe N. N. W.) the horizon miſty, which is generally *the caſe on the banks of Newfoundland*, over which we are now beginning to ſail. N. Lat. 41. 57. A vaſt number of ſea birds round us, ſuch as Ice Birds, Murrs, Noddys, or Sea Swallows, Tropic Birds, and Ticklays.

Monday and *Tueſday* very little wind; tried in vain for ſoundings. *Wedneſday*, Wind N. our courſe N. W. and

and by W. about ſix knots an hour. The weather pleaſant and ſunſhiny. We have paſſed the Banks of Newfoundland, about 55 degrees eaſt longitude, and 42° 42″ north latitude. Sable Iſland lies right a head of us, about five degrees diſtance. Since we came near the American coaſt, the weather is much colder.

In the two or three firſt weeks of our voyage we amuſed ourſelves with reading and converſation, which having then nearly exhauſted, with an occaſional bit or two of backgammon, we began to make a rubber at whiſt, every day after dinner, and our wine. This evening about ſix, as we were in the midſt of a very intereſting game, came down the Captain to ſay we muſt leave off immediately, and all hands to quarters, and water to be thrown upon the fire, for there was a ſhip bearing down faſt directly upon us; the gunner was called to take charge of the powder-room, and the cartridges to be given out only by himſelf. We came on deck, and ſaw the veſſel within two miles, and directly a head of us, in our courſe. The colours of England were brought on the deck, and the mails got ready for ſinking in caſe we ſhould be boarded—a charge I undertook to ſee performed. Soon we diſcovered it was a brig, but of what nation was uncertain—when near us we fired a gun (a ſix-pounder) and hoiſted our colours; upon which ſhe ſhewed an Engliſh jack at her ſtern; we then hailed her with the ſpeaking trumpet, "*Whence come ye, whither are ye bound, and what are ye?*"—"The Oporto, from Liſbon, bound "to Quebec."—"What do you mean by bearing down

"down in that manner in time of war, when there are French cruizers in theſe ſeas." "I knew (ſays ſhe) you were Engliſh, by the manner of your ſails; I do not know my longitude; I founded on what I thought the Banks of Newfoundland, but could find no bottom. Pray what longitude are we in?" Our Captain told him 55; he thanked us. "What is the Captain's name, and where do you belong to?" "Of Southampton; the Oporto, Robert Sheppard, Maſter!" "Do you want proviſions or water?" "I thank you, we want nothing!" She then dropped aſtern and ſteered from us in a northern direction, and by night we had loſt ſight of her.

Thurſday, 24th. Wind briſk from the S..E. cold dry air; we go about ſix knots and a half an hour, and expect to reach the Iſle of Sables by night. The ſea being ſomewhat rough, our ſhip rolls more to-day than uſual; we ſteer N. W. by W. 43. 52. N. L. 274 miles W. of Chebucto Head, 108 miles E. of Sable Iſle this day at noon. At eight o'clock at night our Captain ſays, we are 43. 48. N. L. 58. 41. W. L. At twelve at night ſounded, found 54 fathom, the firſt ſoundings we have had.

Friday. A mild morning without wind, foggy and no ſun appears; we ſuppoſe we are at this time a little ſouth of Sable Iſle. Sambro' Head bears from the Iſle of Sables W. by N. at 132 miles diſtance; vaſt flights of birds of the kinds already mentioned, alſo Gannets or Ibis, and Sea Gulls; ſounded and had no bottom. While we were at dinner, the Mate

came and informed us that land appeared on our ſtarboard quarter, and a great many breakers. (Breakers are waves daſhing over rocks and high ſand hills, very dangerous for ſhips to come near.) We all quitted our dinners and ran up on deck, ſounded and found we were only in 30 fathom water; we now called all hands on deck and wore ſhip, altering our courſe from W. S. W. to N. by W. to get away from the breakers; in half an hour ſounded again, and found 40 fathom water; ſounded again and found no bottom. We now found it was Sable Iſland which we ſuppoſed we had paſſed in the night; we could plainly ſee the frightful breakers about two leagues from us to the S. W. In two hours, however, we got out of ſight of them, and to our great pleaſure made ſoundings in 85 fathom water; luckily for us it was not night, and we were going only two knots an hour, with a good aft wind.

Saturday, April 26. A good wind from S. E. and we went with ſtudding ſails up, and driver ſet, and made from five to nine knots an hour; but about three o'clock came on a thick fog, ſo that we could not ſee a ſhip's length. If this had not come on, we ſhould probably have ſeen the coaſt of Nova Scotia before night, but now, for fear of being driven on a lee-ſhore, we were obliged to ſhorten ſail immediately, and lie by till the fog was over, to our great diſappointment. Juſt before the fog came on, a ſail paſſed about eight miles ſouth of us, going to the eaſtward.

Captain

Captain James ſecured an obſervation of our latitude in time, before the fog came on, by taking a double altitude, and working it. We found we were 44. 16. N. L. which is juſt fourteen geographic miles ſouth of Sambro' Iſland. The fog was very thick when we went to bed, and it is impoſſible to venture onwards.

Sunday, 27th. The fog began to clear away at break of day, and orders were given to ſpread ſail and puſh for ſight of land. At ſix o'clock, land was diſcovered from the maſt-head, north of us, and at ſeven I could ſee the ſhores of Nova Scotia from the deck without the glaſs; a very pleaſing ſight, after a run of more than two thouſand four hundred miles, (or including our traverſes, three thouſand miles,) acroſs the great wide weſtern ocean. Now we ſaw ſeveral ſmall craft ſtanding along ſhore, one of them made towards us, and anſwered our ſignal that ſhe was Engliſh. She was the St. Andrew ſchooner from Halifax that morning, going eaſt to Cape Canſo. We aſked "If any ſhips of war were at Halifax, and how far it bore from us;" the anſwer was, "Sambro' Head bears from you about three leagues and a half to the W. N. W. that no veſſel of force lay there but the Huſſar, of 28 guns, Captain George; that they have had no ſhips from England theſe two months, nor any packet," (of courſe we ſhall be very welcome there, as well as raiſe the curioſity of the people reſpecting news from Europe;) the laſt information they received was the evacuation

of Toulon. A ſchooner arrived yeſterday from the Weſt Indies, that brought the news of the ſurrender of Martinico; this news cannot yet be known in England. We then aſked, "have you heard of any French ſhips being in theſe parts?" No, none for many months; but we hear there are four ſail of French men of war in the Cheſeapeak. We were now obliged to change our courſe, being too much to the northward, (in our endeavour to fall in as ſoon with the land as poſſible, to diſcover our real ſituation,) and while all the men ſtood at their ſtations, the following orders were iſſued forth by Captain James, which were inſtantly obeyed; firſt directing the helmſman to keep her in full ſtays, after a pauſe of five minutes he thus begins:

"*Hard a lee there; out tacks and ſheets, all tote* "*abaft; man the ſail, hawl there; round with the* "*mizzen tacks; hawl away the mizzen yard. (Luff,* "*you dog, put the helm down.) Let go and hawl there;* "*take hold you: well ſtand to your fore ſheet in the waſte;* "*let go the ſtarboard ſheet, the ſtarboard bowlings. Hawl* "*aft the fore ſheet; (luff a lee) go along to the main tack* "*and hawl it down; let go the main top bowling,* "*down with him; top away, very well, belay there;* "*now brace up my boys, brace up abaft there; caſt off* "*to leeward; brace up the erogicks, gunner; hawl tote* "*the weather braces; mind the mizzen brails there.* "*Very well my boys, the wind is now right aft; let go* "*the jib ſheet; luff round, we muſt have the driver* "*ſet,*

"*ſet, and that will keep her to.*"—So much for the word of command at ſea.

With a fine moderate breeze we now approached the ſhores; looking out firſt for Thrum Cap, next for the opening of the bay which leads up to Halifax, and then for the red buoy which marks the ſhallow parts of the coaſt. We ſoon ſaw the citadel or hill where the artillery is placed, and two flag ſtaffs, which on our approaching within ſeven miles of, hoiſted two flags and we anſwered with a gun, hoiſting the Engliſh enſign, and the ſignal flag, which inſtantly informed the forts and town that we were the Portland packet from England; and we ſoon ſaw all the heights and open places about the town, as well as the wharfs, crouded with people. The Commiſſioner of the Stores in a King's Cutter, now came on board, and ſoon after the Maſter of the Poſt Office. We regaled them in our cabin with cold ham, chicken, tongue, ſherry and Port, and on our arrival in the harbour, they took their leave of us, and Captain James went on ſhore with the mails. It was now two o'clock, the reſt of us dined on board, and at three o'clock with inexpreſſible pleaſure, did I place my foot on firm land. It was a very pleaſant, mild, ſunſhiny day. The firſt news we heard was, a decree of Congreſs had juſt paſſed, to lay an embargo on all foreign veſſels, in their ſeveral ports, for thirty days, which from time to time is to be renewed by the Preſident, till they have full ſatisfaction from Great Britain for the capture of ſo many of

their veſſels, of which we find ſeveral hundreds have been taken in the Weſt Indies alone. This embargo, was a ſerious circumſtance to us, as it totally deſtroyed our hopes of going on to New York, (at leaſt by the Portland packet.) Every perſon in this town ſeemed eager for news. In two hours, hundreds of newſpapers (I might ſay a thouſand) were circulated, and with great ſurpriſe they read Dundas and Gardiner's account of the ſecurity of Halifax, which in fact is in a more defenceleſs ſtate, than even Sheridan had declared it in the Houſe, and for whoſe enquiry the whole place ſeemed ſo very thankful, that though it is a very miniſterial place, Sheridan's health now became the favourite toaſt.

The Poſt Maſter, Peters, doubts whether he ſhall ſend any American mails forward; more than nine thouſand letters have we brought, and he ſays three days at leaſt will be employed in ſorting and arranging them.

Monday, April 28. We delivered our letters of introduction, and were very civilly received. Mr. Forſythe accompanied Mr. Hobe and myſelf to the Governor's houſe. The Governor is a very worthy good man, his private character is well ſpoken of, and his appearance commands our eſteem. I ſaid we were travelling through curioſity to ſee the country, and particularly the different parts of the United States, that we were not willing, however, to leave Halifax, without doing ourſelves the honor of waiting on his Excellency;

Excellency; but our anxiety was very great, how we ſhould get on to New York or Boſton, as no ſhip would now venture thither. Indeed I began to entertain ſome thoughts of returning again to England by the ſame packet that brought us out, which was to ſail back the next week.

The Governor, in reply to what we ſaid, told us he hoped we ſhould in a few days be accommodated with a paſſage either to Boſton or to Martha's Vineyard, on the way to New York. For, as the Major of his own (the 4th) regiment had reſigned, (Major Byird) and was going to his friends at New York, he had reſolved to charter a veſſel thither, on board which the mails would be forwarded; but my friend Mr. Hobe has ſo great an averſion to all adepts in the art of killing mankind, that he abhors even ſitting in their company.

It is now but three days to the month of May, yet there is ſcarce any vegetation to be ſeen. No leaves on any of the trees, nor even a bud viſible. A late ſpring is here, the reſult of a mild winter; whereas, a ſevere winter produces a quick growth, and a plentiful year. All the bread ſeemed ſour to us the firſt day, but this we find is owing to our having lived ſo long on unleavened bread, commonly called biſcuit. Beef is ſeven pence and eight pence a pound, and expected ſoon to be a ſhilling, in conſequence of the American ports being ſhut; cheeſe fourteen pence a pound, coarſe lump ſugar eighteen pence, freſh milk four

pence a pint; a guinea paſſes for one pound three ſhillings and four pence, and in changing a dollar you receive five ſhillings worth of coin, in ſilver and half-pence, few ſhillings are ſeen; the ſilver coins are fifteen pence, ten pence halfpenny, and ſix pence half-penny.

Halifax, though built as long ago as the year 1748, has no brick buildings, nor any tile, their houſes are all of wood, with weather boards for the ſides, and the roofs are of ſhingles. It ſtands on the ſide of a hill, the ſtreets are wide; no quays for ſhipping, only wharfs. It much reſembles ſome of the ſmall villages near London, on the borders of the Thames; the poor are very poor, ragged, and without ſtockings and ſhoes; many negroes; the poor are emigrating faſt to America, by hundreds, for want of employment. The military ſtores are eſteemed worth a million of money, and the private property in ſtores, debts, and buildings, two million more, yet ſo ill protected that two veſſels of war, and one thouſand men, as was currently ſaid, might deſtroy it all; a great many cannon here lying about on the wharf, as they have done for a great while, in a ſtate to be of no uſe. The dearneſs of all kinds of proviſions, and the reſtrictions on the trade of Nova Scotia, to take almoſt all their articles from England, is a great check to the growth of this colony.

Here is a fine harbour, with a large inner baſon, called Bedford Baſon, or Buſhey Cove, capable of holding

holding forty ſail of the line. An engagement was once fought there between an Engliſh and French fleet. Halifax is eſteemed a very healthy place, although it much abounds with fogs.

Tueſday, April 29. This morning an Indian family came in along ſhore in their canoe from a diſtant part of the coaſt. Two young men and the wife and mother of one of them were thoſe I ſaw. Their ſtature about five feet four inches, appeared like the loweſt and worſt of our gipſies, with long lank dark hair, ſmall eyes, high cheek bones, very yellow complexions, and ſtupid countenances. They were of the Mick-mack tribe, whoſe general character is, a diſlike to all kinds of labour or exertion, except when hunting the mooſe deer, on which they chiefly live. Yet ſo indolent, that when they have killed one, they fix themſelves on the ſpot till they have eaten him up entirely. After which, till they kill another, they often ſuffer a great deal of hunger. In this caſe, they fiſh, or ſearch on the ſea ſhore for eggs, which are often found there in great plenty. The dreſs of the young woman was remarkable; a cap made of ruſhes, in the form of a ſugar loaf; a blue ſerge petticoat, very ſhort; a flannel cloke of a yellow ground, emboſſed with red flowers; her hair plaited into a long pig tail down her back, almoſt to the ground. I endeavoured to hold ſome converſation with the woman, but I could not make her underſtand me; ſhe could only ſay, "No Engliſh, Sir," which ſhe ſpoke with great modeſty. It is certain, however, that genius is to be found even amongſt theſe poor

Indians,

Indians, for I ſaw, two days after this at Liverpool, (a fiſhing town on this coaſt) ſome exceeding pretty work baſkets, made of porcupine quills, formed into a variety of fancied figures, of different colours, red, yellow, black, white and brown. The quills were ſtained of theſe colours by themſelves, and had a great reſemblance to the workmanſhip of the Wampum-belts.

Our friend Mr. Forſythe, having at length informed us of a ſmall boat, juſt diſcharged of a cargo of lumber, and returning immediately to Liverpool, we determined to embrace this opportunity of getting on part of the way, although only ſeventy miles, depending on chance to carry us on afterwards. At five o'clock in the afternoon, (*Wedneſday, April 30th,*) we got on board, with a good freſh wind from the north, having ſtowed in ſuch proviſions as we thought we might want, conſiſting of cold tongue, and a piece of boiled beef, bottled porter, and Port wine, tea and ſugar, bread, biſcuit, &c. &c.

We ſoon paſſed St. George's Iſland, then Jebucto Head, and by night we were off Sambro' Iſland, the light-houſe being in full view. The wind now ſunk and we lay becalmed. After a light ſupper, and a draught of excellent bottled cyder, we took to our beds, and ſlept very ſound till the morning.

Thurſday, May 1. A fine ſerene morning; when we aroſe we found ourſelves out in the wide ocean, hardly

hardly in ſight of any land, thirty miles ſouth of Halifax. Our boat was very ſmall, ſcarcely twenty tons burden, and the waves, although very moderate, waſhed the whole deck. We had only two ſeamen on board, young men of about twenty years of age, very modeſt, civil, well ſpoken youths. The wind now ſprung up freſh, and ſhook our little boat exceedingly: the name of the veſſel was The Harlequin; Mr. Hobe on hearing this, ſhook his head, and hoped this Harlequin would play us no tricks. At ſeven in the evening, the wind ſet directly againſt us; luckily we were cloſe in with land, and therefore put back to Port Lehave, where we caſt anchor. This is as large a harbour as Portſmouth. In ſailing up the harbour, I obſerved a large building at a diſtance, to my great joy, being the only houſe I had ſeen the whole day; we ſoon found it was a barn. Adjoining to it was a ſmall houſe of one ſtory, with one chimney, not promiſing much comfort to us. We, however, determined to land, and carrying an empty porter bottle or two with us, we got on ſhore, not without ſome difficulty, a large maſtiff dog keeping us at bay, for ſome time. Our ſeamen led the way, and entering the houſe, we found a man and woman ſitting near a large fire, with a maid behind rocking a very uncouth cradle, in which lay a ſqualling infant. We ſolicited ſome milk, and ſhewed our empty bottles, but we could not make them underſtand us, till Mr. Hobe, judging by their appearance, they might be Germans, addreſſed them in High Dutch. This procured us at once a hearty welcome; we ſat half an hour with them on a bench

bench before the fire, for there was no chair in the houſe. Another man of the family now joined us; our bottles were filled with milk, they would take no conſideration for it: enquired much how things went on in Europe, of which they ſeemed to know very little. There was a great appearance of thrift and happy eaſe around them: a bad watch of the largeſt and oldeſt faſhion was hung up by the window, and was the only regulator of their time; he corrected it every morning, by means of a Boſton almanack, watching the time of the ſun's riſing, and ſetting it accordingly. We now took our leave of them, and taking a lighted ſtick from their fire, to make one on board for ourſelves, we warmed our milk, and had a very comfortable ſupper, and turned in, as they call it, about ten o'clock.

Friday morning, May 2. At five o'clock we weighed anchor, with a favourable wind, and were ſoon out at ſea; paſſed ſeveral Murlegaſh fiſhing veſſels, (a very thriving place, about twenty leagues weſt of Halifax.) We now ſailed along a very pleaſant even coaſt, which, though much uncultivated, was here and there interſperſed with decent ſingle houſes, till we came, about eleven o'clock, to Liverpool, or Lunemburgh, as it was once called. It is a very pleaſant little town, ſtanding round a deep bay, the houſes well built, though of wood. After we had refreſhed ourſelves at the White Horſe, (the only inn in the place,) we went with a letter of introduction to Mr. Benajah Collins, who received us very hoſpitably.

At

At the enfrance of the harbour of Liverpool, is a ſtockade fort, mounting four guns, to defend the entrance. We walked thither with Mr. Collins, and from this eminence we ſaw a veſſel at anchor at the mouth of the harbour, about two miles diſtance; we hailed a boat and went on board, and found it was a fiſhing ſchooner from Plymouth, in Maſſachuſets, bound to the Banks of Newfoundland. We had ſome difficulty to perſuade them to alter their courſe, and take us towards the place of our deſtination, either to Shelburne or Barington, near Cape Sable, as we found there was a good chance from one of theſe places, of getting by ſome boat or other, over to Boſton. At laſt, for five guineas, they agreed to take us to the Cape; got our luggage on board, and by eight in the evening were under weigh: it ſoon falling calm, we made very little progreſs, we therefore got our lines out and began fiſhing. We had eight ſeamen on board, all Americans, the moſt inoffenſive, civil, friendly men I ever met with, full of ſtudiouſneſs to pleaſe us, and to make us welcome to every thing in the ſhip. They were very inquiſitive for news from the old country, for ſuch they ſtill call England; hoped there would be no war with us: they ſaid their country had ſuffered much by having their veſſels taken. Mr. Grey of Salem, a very worthy merchant, had loſt thirty of his veſſels, and was almoſt ruined by it. They did not ſuppoſe the King knew any thing of it, or he would not ſuffer it. We then talked of the late American war; they had all fought in it; one had been a priſoner twice; a ſecond ſhewed the ſcars he had received in the war; another

another had fought under Gates and Arnold, at the battle of Saratoga; a fourth had not only ſerved there, but was alſo with the army at York town, where Lord Cornwallis laid down his arms. They ſpoke with the higheſt praiſes of General Waſhington, for his affability, humanity, and care of his men.

In a word, I muſt ſay, I was never engaged in a converſation in which I ſaw ſo much of the honeſt feelings of nature. They offered us to partake of their grog, for that they thought was a liquor every body muſt love beſt. By this time they had drawn up ten or twelve fine cod, which were flapping about the deck. We made a moſt excellent dinner from them; ſo white, ſo flakey and delicious, that we wanted no ſauce, hunger ſupplying the beſt of the kind, and thus did we eat it in high perfection.

Although the weather has hitherto been ſunſhiny, with now and then a fog of ſhort continuance, yet now we begin to feel them more frequent and laſting, with frequent blaſts of hot and cold air. The coaſts, when viſible, appear very barren—bare rocks, and blaſted fir-trees and pines, make a very chearleſs proſpect. Yet here and there we ſee a ſolitary houſe along the coaſt, like thoſe of Europe. We have landed today at a Scotchman's from Fifeſhire; a very pretty woman for his wife, who was aſhamed to be caught nurſing the youngeſt of four children, ſitting by the fire without any cap on, and her hair uncombed; ſhe was from New England. Scott his name.

We

We paid them for milk ſix pence a quart, eggs nine pence a dozen. The ſeamen complain how exceedingly dear ſalt is, it is now ſix dollars a hogſhead. It comes from Turk's Iſland, in the Weſt Indies, very brown and coarſe, uſed to be ſold for three. A dollar is 4*s.* 6*d.* ſterling, or 6*s.* currency. They make little or no ſalt in America, though neceſſity obliged them during their war, for independance, to make it in Virginia. Labour is too dear; beſides they do not know how to granulate it.

The ſeamen complain, that though they are almoſt always at ſea, they are obliged to pay an annual tax to their miniſter or clergyman, of ſeven or eight ſhillings; and that by law every man arriving at ſixteen years of age, muſt pay four ſhillings per annum. This is at Plymouth.—*Memorandum, to enquire whether this compulſive tax is general throughout Maſſachuſets.*

The wind is continually contrary for us, W. and N. W. We have been from *Friday* evening till *Sunday* night going five leagues, from Liverpool to Port Muttoon. The wind this morning, *(Monday)* is ſprung up from the eaſt, and we go on five knots an hour; involved however, in a thick fog, and obliged every now and then to ſound the conch, to prevent any other veſſel from running foul of us. I have ſlept very comfortably ſince on board the Polly of Plymouth, in a ſmall cabin ten feet ſquare, with a conſtant fire night and day; ſix of us, (two on watch). We go to bed

bed at eight o'clock, and get up at eight. The bugs are the worſt of it; theſe have peſtered me ſadly, ever ſince I came to Halifax, for they abound in theſe parts. Our cold tongue, our cold beef, our bread, and our ſugar are all expended; we eat our ſalmon and cod without butter or bread, but we have potatoes; our bottled porter is out, and we have no wine; the water we drink is of a pale yellow colour, yet of no bad taſte. We make ourſelves very happy. Mr. Hobe and myſelf are ſinging ſongs every day, and Yankey ſongs we get them to ſing; we now paſſed Bear Port, and the rugged Iſles, and Port Jolly, alſo the two rocks called the Bull and the Whale. We had an excellent breakfaſt to-day on chocolate, and ſome biſcuits made of midlings and Indian wheat mixed, very coarſe and dark coloured, not half ground, ſo bad that when I firſt came on board, I thought it would be impoſſible to eat it, and even wondered how they could eat it; but now it does very well, and I find it agrees with me, and is very wholeſome. We do not know how time goes, my watch the only one on board, met with an accident and does not go, and the fog prevents our ſeeing the ſun; when we are hungry we eat; when thirſty we go to the water caſk; and when we find nothing to do, we go to our beds. What a contraſt to the buſy ſcenes I have been uſed to at home! yet if it pleaſe God that I once more get home to my native country, and the ſociety of my friends, the remembrance of all theſe difficulties paſſed over, will, I am confident, afford much pleaſure in the recollection.

At

liberal education reſiding there; to ſome of whom I was introduced while at Hartford; Dr. Potter, Dr. Beach, Pierpoint Edwards, Mr. Hilhouſe, &c. &c. There are ſeveral members of the Congreſs who occaſionally come and reſide here, beſides its being the conſtant reſidence of the Provoſt and gentlemen belonging to Yale College.

I went over the college, which ſtands in the market place. It conſiſts of two brick edifices, one hundred feet long, and three ſtory high. It was founded in the year 1700: it was but in bad condition when I ſaw it; very dirty, particularly the library. The books were numerous, but very old and in bad condition; two large globes of Senex's, a large electrical apparatus, a good reflecting teleſcope, and a cabinet of curioſities, with which I was much entertained; viz. Indian helmets, curiouſly woven with feathers; warlike dreſſes and belts of Wampum. Two large teeth of the Mammoth, found on the banks of the Ohio, in the ſhape of human cheek teeth; I meaſured them with my handkerchief, and applied it to a foot rule, and found their dimenſions to be twenty-two inches round horizontally, and twenty inches long when I meaſured longitudinally, over the top and between the roots. The ſkins of two beautifully ſpotted ſnakes, eighteen feet long, from South America; an Indian calumet or pipe of peace; a young alligator, preſerved in ſpirits; inſtruments of war and of fiſhing, from Nootka Sound. Cloth made at Otaheite. A curious frog, with a long tail like a lizard. Several pieces

of aſbeſtos found in that neighbourhood. But what moſt particularly ſtruck me, was a ſnake with two diſtinct heads: I aſked the librarian, whether this was not conſidered as a monſter, a *luſus naturæ?* He aſſured me not, and, that in that neighbourhood they had often been found alive. This one was preſerved in ſpirits, in ſize colour and ſhape, like our *ſlow worm*, about eight or nine inches long; the two heads were of the ſame ſize, and every way perfect, branching off equally from the trunk, in oppoſite directions, one inch and a quarter in length. I afterwards ſaw at Philadelphia, in Peale's muſeum, two others of this ſort, only that one of them had three heads; neither of them in a ſtraight direction with the body. I did not ſee Dr. Styles, the preſident of the college, as he was gone to New York that day. The ſtudents had all been diſmiſſed to their reſpective homes, three months before, on account of the epidemic or putrid fever, which then raged in the town.

We dined at a very good tavern there. We had on our table, mutton, veal, plenty of garden ſtuff, with cucumbers, a good ſallad, with cyder and brandy, for all which we paid only half a dollar, or two and three pence ſterling. One of my companions in the coach, was a Mr. M'Intoſh, originally from Bocking, in Eſſex. He took me in a one-horſe chair to ſee his large manufactory, which he had lately eſtabliſhed at a head of water, about three miles from Newhaven. It is patroniſed by the State, which has already advanced him ten thouſand dollars, and engaged to go

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as far as ſixty thouſand; they being very anxious to eſtabliſh the woollen and cotton manufactory in that diſtrict. But from what I ſaw of the undertaking, I am convinced, a great deal of money will be ſunk to very little purpoſe. The building is one hundred feet long, thirty-eight feet wide, and four ſtory high. There is not a ſingle window placed on the north ſide, which is the beſt of all lights for a manufactory. There were two carding engines finiſhed and at work, but both very much warped and cracked, by the heat and dryneſs of the rooms, as well as from being made of unſeaſoned wood. Two ſlubbing and two ſpinning machines of good and complete workmanſhip, but the cotton yarn, which was then ſpinning, was not better than candlewick yarn. He has a wheel of thirty feet diameter, and eight feet wide, but I think they will often be in want of water to drive it: the cards were very badly made. He has erected forges there, and is making the heavy wrought and caſt iron wheels, braſſes, ſcrews, ſpindles, &c. on the ſpot, at a vaſt expence. The coal for working and ſmelting is brought from Virginia. A vaſt number of workmen are employed in this department at a very heavy expence. He has many Engliſh workmen engaged at great wages, particularly one from Sir George Young's manufactory at Ottery, in Devonſhire, who engages to undertake the ſpinning worſted by water; a promiſe I do not think he will ever perform.

Newhaven ſeems a neat pleaſant town, but lies low, and has ſeveral ſtagnant waters near it, which accounts

for the contagious fevers and diſorders ſo common there. There is a long wharf projects forty yards into the ſea, againſt which veſſels moor to receive their cargoes. I counted about twenty in the harbour, but there were none more than two hundred tons burden; the water being too ſhallow for large veſſels. Three or four packets ſail every week from hence to New York, which is ninety-four miles diſtance, for which you pay two dollars and a half, and are found in diet and bedding, and every thing neceſſary. The remainder of the road by land to New York, being no ways pleaſant, and ſome part very rough and ſtony, I determined to go by water.

General Obſervations on the Country through which I have already paſſed.

The beſt houſes in Connecticut are inhabited by lawyers. The ſpring ſeaſon about three weeks later than in England. They raiſe pine apples here; Mr. Aſton Harvey, of Salem, and Mr. Barrell, of Boſton, have excellent hot houſes: I bought very good ones at New York for twenty pence a piece ſterling, but theſe were brought from the Bahama Iſlands. Moſt country families make a ſoft ſoap for common uſe, out of aſhes, and kitchen ſtuff or fat. I found it lathered like any other ſoap, and ſcoured as clean: no tax on ſoap or candles.

The bread in moſt country places is very bad, rather indifferent at Boſton, (at the lodging houſes at leaſt) but

but very good at New York. I have ſeen ſcarce one field of turnips, and very few of wheat. Moſt of the good houſes have a conductor on the top, by which means, though they have frequent and heavy ſtorms of thunder and lightning, it ſeldom does much miſchief.

A great variety of birds, very different from ours; wood peckers of many different kinds, ſome of very beautiful plumage; fly catchers and king birds. This laſt, though a ſmall bird, is a great tyrant and will attack almoſt any bird. If it meets a hawk you may ſee them both mount inſtantly almoſt perpendicular, but the king bird has the advantage, and will fix himſelf on the back of the hawk till he has torn off his feathers and vanquiſhed him.

The houſes which we paſſed in the woods are generally built after the following mode: a framed work of timber, weather boarded and roofed with ſhingles, two ſtory high, beſides the attick; a good cellar beneath with three ſteps up into the houſe, two windows on each ſide the door, five in the next ſtory, all ſaſhed, and the whole neatly painted; ſome of a free ſtone colour, others white with green doors and window ſhutters. The women and children in moſt of the country places, go without caps, ſhoes, or ſtockings.

Eight years ago, the road from Boſton to Newhaven a diſtance of one hundred and ſeventy miles, could ſcarcely maintain two ſtages and twelve horſes; now

it maintains twenty ſtages weekly, with upwards of an hundred horſes; ſo much is travelling encreaſed in this diſtrict.

Saturday. At four o'clock in the evening, I went on board the Catharine Packet, Captain Clark, juſt then opportunely ſetting ſail, as I returned from Mr. M'Intoſh's manufactory. I found good and convenient accommodation aboard this packet, which was kept very neat and clean, according to the account Briſſot gave of them. We weighed anchor immediately, with a very fine north wind. At eight o'clock, we paſſengers, twelve in number, ſat down to regale ourſelves on tea, coffee, biſcuit, bread and butter, clams, radiſhes, cyder, brandy and water, &c. &c. Two of our company were ladies, for whom, two beds in the inner cabin were provided, perfectly decent and well contrived. In the outer cabin, there were only eight beds for ten of us. Upon drawing lots, I was fortunate enough to get number one, which entitled me to the firſt choice. I choſe the upper birth, on the larboard ſide, where I had a little ſlide to open in the ſide of the veſſel for air, whenever I found it grow too warm, which I found very convenient. The veſſel ſailed ſo ſteady, that I could hardly conceive I was on ſhipboard; yet, to my great aſtoniſhment, we reached New York in leſs than eight hours, ſailing twelve knots an hour. When I heard the Captain call out that we were paſſing Hell Gates, I ſtarted from my bed, and went on deck to ſee this tremendous eddy.

A vaſt

A vaſt number of rocks ſeem to lie in the bed of the channel, which occaſions the tide at every ebb and flow to roll over them with a monſtrous ſurge; and yet to thoſe who are acquainted with the paſſage, there is very little danger; it reſembled ſhooting London bridge. Long Iſland, which was cloſe on our left hand, appeared very pleaſant; neat country houſes diſperſed all along the ſea ſhore, with pleaſant gardens and ſhrubberies adjoining. I particularly obſerved Mr. Delafield's, who is ſaid to have made a conſiderable fortune at once, by buying up the American bonds, which the government paid off at par. We alſo ſaw on the New York ſide, the large cotton manufactory belonging to Dickſon, Livingſton and Co. which I purpoſe viſiting. We moored our veſſel at Burling ſlip at four in the morning, and after a little refreſhment I landed, and enquired out the Tontine coffee-houſe. New York is much more like a city than Boſton, having broad footways paved, with a curb to ſeparate them from the road. The ſtreets are wider, and the houſes in a better ſtyle. Boſton is the Briſtol, New York the Liverpool, and Philadelphia the London of America. The Tontine tavern and coffee-houſe is a handſome large brick building; you aſcend ſix or eight ſteps under a portico, into a large public room, which is the Stock Exchange of New York, where all bargains are made. Here are two books kept, as at Lloyd's, of every ſhip's arrival and clearing out. This houſe was built for the accommodation of the merchants, by Tontine ſhares of two hundred pounds each. It is kept

kept by Mr. Hyde, formerly a woollen draper in London. You can lodge and board there at a common table, and you pay ten ſhillings currency a day, whether you dine out or not. No appearance of ſhop windows as in London; only ſtores, which make no ſhew till you enter the houſes. Houſe rent is very dear; a hundred pounds ſterling a year is a very uſual price for a common ſtorekeeper.

Dined the firſt day with Mr. Comfort Sands, a conſiderable merchant, to whom I brought a letter from his ſon in London. In the evening called on Mr. Jay, brother to the Embaſſador, and took a walk with him and Mr. Armſtrong, to the Belvidere, about two miles out of New York towards the Sound—an elegant tea drinking houſe, encircled with a gallery, at one ſtory high, where company can walk round the building and enjoy the fine proſpect of New York harbour and ſhipping. You have a delightful ſea view from thence, commanding Staten, Long Iſland and Governor's Iſland, Paulus Hook, Brooklyn and the Sound, names very familiar to us during the American war. There were alſo formerly fine orchards on the land ſide, but theſe were entirely cut down by the troops for winter firing.

From hence we croſſed the Boſton road, to another tea drinking houſe and garden, the Indian Queen. This place was filled by Frenchmen with their families. Here they all wear the tricoloured cockade, I obſerved, whether ariſtocrats or democrats.

Monday,

Monday, May 19. Dined with Mr. Jay, and in the evening went to the theatre with Mrs. Sands and her two daughters. Mrs. Cowley's play, A Bold Stroke for a Huſband, with the farce of Hob in the Well; the actors moſtly from England: price of admittance to the boxes, one dollar. A very bad theatre; a new one is going to be built by ſubſcription, under the direction of Hodgkinſon, the preſent manager. Mrs. Wrighten, who uſed to ſing at Vauxhall twenty years ago, and was afterwards an actreſs at Briſtol, is one of their principal female performers; her voice is as clear and ſhrill as ever. I think them altogether far inferior to the Boſton company.

In 1740, there was but one printing preſs in New York; now there are near twenty, and ſome map engravers. The following newſpapers are publiſhed at New York: the *Daily Advertiſer*, *American Minerva*, *Daily Gazette*, *Diary*, *Evening Poſt*, *Greenleaf's New York Journal*, and one other that I do not know the name of.

At firſt my lodgings were at the Tontine coffee houſe, but afterwards I moved to more private lodgings, at Mrs. Loring's, near the battery. This is the pleaſanteſt ſituation imaginable. Our common ſitting room was fifty feet by thirty, and twenty in height, with windows on two ſides of it. As we ſat at dinner, we could ſee the veſſels, on one ſide the room, ſailing out of the harbour; and on the other, the ſame turning up Hudſon's River, apparently ſailing round the houſe,

houſe, within fifty yards of us. We could alſo ſee Long Iſland, Governor's and Staten Iſlands, as well as the narrows beyond them all, where every ſhip muſt firſt appear, before it can make the harbour; and with our glaſſes we could deſcry them, oftentimes a day before they came in. It was ſo much of ſea, that we could ſee the porpoiſes roll and tumble about at no great diſtance from us. At this houſe lodged Mr. Genet, the late French Embaſſador; Mr. Joſeph Prieſtly, waiting the arrival of his father; Mr. Henry of Mancheſter; Captain Lindzey, formerly of his majeſty's ſhip, the Pearl frigate, and two or three gentlemen from Connecticut.

Mr. Genet is on the eve of marriage with General Clinton's daughter. Being a Girondiſt, he muſt not return to France again: he has now bought an eſtate near Jamaica, in Long Iſland, where he intends wholly to reſide. Mr. Prieſtly came out in *October* laſt, with a view of engaging in the cotton manufacture, but he has now no great opinion of that line. He has been to inſpect ſeveral of the moſt conſiderable manufactures, particularly that large undertaking at Paterſon, near Newark, in which Colonel Hamilton ſo much intereſts himſelf. He ſays, "it has "been brought forward at a very heavy expence, is "badly conducted, and will become a heavy loſs to the "firſt undertakers; and that ſuch undertakings will con-"tinue to decline, till the country is ſo full of inhabi-"tants, as not to employ themſelves on the land, which "at preſent commands a great preference."

Under

Under this conviction, he, with Mr. Cooper, Mr. Vaughan, the Mr. Humphries', Mr. Henry, Mr. Fitzſimmons, a member of Congreſs, and many others, had contracted for three hundred thouſand acres, on the Suſquehanah, about forty miles above Northumberland, near the Loyal Soc Creek, intending there to form an Engliſh ſettlement; but owing to the abſence of Mr. Cooper, who went to England to fetch his family, and ſome diſagreements among the parties, the ſcheme is ſince given up.

Mr. Priam, at dinner one day, was telling us, that in the neighbourhood of Worceſter, in Connecticut, when their apple trees grew old and decayed, it was cuſtomary to ſtrip off the bark, from ſuch trees, and then it would have a new ſmooth bark, and bear with freſh vigour. This diverted Mr. Genet extremely; he was too polite to ſay directly, that he doubted the fact; but declared that he thought the receipt for reſtoring youth, had been loſt ever ſince the days of Medea: that it was a moſt happy diſcovery, and if it could be removed from trees to men, he would himſelf, when he was old, undergo the operation, and publiſh the receipt for the good of mankind. We all rallied the gentleman a good deal upon it, as it is generally underſtood, when you ſtrip a tree of its bark, you kill it. Mr. Priam, however, the next day brought Mr. White, another gentleman of Connecticut, to us at breakfaſt, who confirmed the aſſertion as a fact within his own knowledge, with this additional circumſtance; that great care is taken, not to injure

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the inner bark, from whence a gummy ſubſtance oozed, which formed the outer rhine, as perfect and ſmooth as on a young tree, and that the trees were actually thereby renovated.

Laſt *Tueſday* evening, I went with Mr. Prieſtly and Mr. Armſtrong, in a boat, over to Long Iſland. We walked over the lines and trenches at Brooklyn, occupied in the late wars, firſt by General Waſhington and the Americans, and afterwards by General Howe and the Britiſh troops. It does not appear to have been a very ſtrong poſt.

Wedneſday, I went with Mr. Hyde and Mr. Armſtrong in a chaiſe, to a country houſe and garden, belonging to the former. Here I obſerved the peas and beans were entirely burnt up by the ſun for want of rain. He ſaid, the ſoil here was ſo ſandy, that they required rain every other day, and there had none fallen now for the laſt two months. He aſked me if I could ſend him a gardener from England; if unmarried, he would give him forty pounds a year currency, beſides his board, and would pay his paſſage in the ſteerage; if married, he would alſo board his wife, and employ her in waſhing, ironing, and any other work ſhe was fit for, at the uſual wages.

Thurſday, *May* 22. After a very hot and ſultry day, (thermometer at 86) at four in the afternoon, came on a very heavy thunder ſtorm, with lightning, which laſted twelve hours. The wind was ſouth-weſt at its commencement, but ſoon after changed to north-

north-weſt. A friend of mine in England, who kept a daily account of the weather, ſtates it at this time, in Wiltſhire, to be uncommonly cold; the wind changing vice verſa, from North by Weſt, to South by Weſt, dull and cloudy, but no rain. By comparing his account with mine, I find the weather very often the reverſe of each other: for inſtance, the ſeventeenth of May was cloſe, hot, thundery weather in England; at New York it was ſuch a hard froſt, as entirely to deſtroy their crop of French beans. The laſt winter, which has been altogether ſo intenſely cold with us, has been uncommonly mild with them. A cloſe compariſon of ſuch meteorological diaries, might, perhaps, lead to ſome uſeful diſcoveries reſpecting the weather and its variations.

Friday, ſix in the morning. Though the rain has ceaſed, it is ſtill very hot and cloſe, and the night was inſupportable. I went this morning, with Mr. Prieſtly and Mr. Henry, to breakfaſt with General Gates, the hero of Saratoga. He has a very pleaſant country ſituation, about three miles from New York, on the borders of the Sound; from whence you have a good view of Long Iſland, and of the ſhipping. He received us very hoſpitably. His wife is a pleaſant, chatty, fat little woman, of ſixty; and deſcribed to us a viſit paid to them by an Indian warrior, whoſe dignity of manners, and ſerious behaviour, were both engaging and reſpectable.—Seeing a ſervant holding a ſilver waiter, and carrying the cups thereon, he obſerved that the ſervant was putting it to a wrong uſe; a hole ſhould have been drilled in it, and

it

it ſhould be hung round the neck, for then it would make an excellent breaſt-plate. He alſo remarked on the want of good judgment among the white people, in having their bed-rooms piled on the top of the others: walking upwards is ſo unnatural; eſpecially when there was ſo much room on the ground. Beſides you were in that ſituation ſo eaſily ſurprized by the enemy, who could put a fire under you, and burn you, while you were aſleep. Many other obſervations, equally odd, he alſo made, all of which I make no doubt he was convinced were according to the true dictates of nature and common ſenſe, and the fitneſs and reaſon of things.

The old general, upon finding I came from Wiltſhire, called me countryman, and ſaid he was born not far from me, near Totneſs, in Devonſhire. He is quite the uncle Toby; all his ideas and expreſſions are ſtill military; at the ſame time ſo modeſt, as not to mention any thing relating to Saratoga, or any of his own military atchievements. We were ſpeaking of the advance of land, and he informed us of a large tract within his own knowledge, bought five years ago, for three-pence an acre, and lately ſold again at four ſhillings. Chancellor Livingſton, who called on us at Mrs. Loring's to day, ſays that, on an average, in the laſt twelvemonth, they have doubled in value; that eighteen months ago, he was offered one hundred and twenty thouſand acres for two ſhillings an acre; that a week after, when inclined to accept it, he found it had been ſold at two ſhillings and ſixpence; but that lately,

lately it had been diſpoſed of at ſixteen ſhillings an acre.

Saturday, May 24, 1794. As I was getting up in the morning, I heard drums beating and fifes playing. I ran to the window, and ſaw a large body of people on the other ſide of the Governor's Houſe, with flags flying, and marching two and two towards the water-ſide. What, thought I, can the meaning of this be? The peaceful Americans with the enſigns of war? What! have the Americans a ſtanding army too in time of peace? The ſound of the drum is what I have not heard ſince I left England. I haſtened down ſtairs, and the myſtery was ſoon explained: it was a proceſſion of young tradeſmen going in boats to Governor's Iſland, to give the ſtate a day's work. Fortifications are there erecting for ſtrengthening the entrance to New York Harbour; it is a patriotic and general reſolution of the inhabitants of this city, to work a day gratis, without any diſtinction of rank or condition, for the public advantage, on theſe fortifications. To-day, the whole trade of carpenters and joiners; yeſterday, the body of maſons; before this, the grocers, ſchool-maſters, coopers, and barbers; next Monday, all the attorneys and men concerned in the law, handle the mattock and ſhovel, the whole day, and carry their proviſions with them. How noble is this! How it cheriſhes unanimity and love for their country! How much does it tend to unite all ranks of people, and render the ſocial compact firm and united!

Young Prieſtly and Dr. Henry's ſon, of Mancheſter, who have juſt enrolled themſelves citizens of the United States, tell me, that they worked with ſpade, pick-axe, and wheel-barrow, a whole day there, amidſt the moſt chearful ſociety imaginable.

Monday, May 26. Great expectations by ſome, and apprehenſions by others, are entertained of a war with England, on account of Simcoe's having entered the territory of the United States at the falls of Miami, and built a fort there. Mr. Randolph, the ſecretary, has written to Mr. Hammond, our envoy at Philadelphia, upon it, and his anſwer is by no means conciliatory.

May 27. Mr. J. Prieſtly, Mr. Henry, and myſelf, dined with Mr. Oſgood, formerly a conſiderable merchant, but now retired from buſineſs. He is a leading man in the anti-federal intereſt. He married a widow of the name of Franklin, with whom he had a fortune of thirty thouſand pounds.

May 28. We three went over to Governor's Iſland, to ſee the new fortifications. General Clinton was there to inſpect the trying of ſome cannon juſt planted on the new battery, and we ſaw the firſt diſcharge, and afterwards returned with his Excellency, in his eight-oared barge. I ſent letters this day to England, by the Sally.

I went with Mr. Lewis to the federal hall, to ſee the entry in the ſtate books of ſome ſtock bought

bought for a friend of mine in England; there I was ſhewn a handſome library, with a large collection of books; ſome good paintings alſo by Trumbull (an American artiſt, ſtudent under Weſt) of General Waſhington, Governor Clinton, and Mr. Hamilton, the ſecretary of the treaſury.

May 30. This is the eighth day of ſucceſſive rain, all the cellars and underground kitchens in the neighbourhood are afloat; at Mrs. Loring's we walked on boards to the garden.

It is obſerved at New York and Philadelphia, that the rains which have fallen ſo heavily from the twenty-ſecond of May to the middle of June are very uncommon. At Philadelphia, the river Delawar has riſen three inches higher than was ever known before. Theſe are generally very dry months.

May 31. Went with a party to ſee Dickſon's cotton manufactory at Hell Gates, about five miles from New York. It is worked by a breaſt water wheel, twenty feet diameter. There are two large buildings four ſtory high, and eighty feet long. In one ſhop I ſaw twenty-ſix looms at work, weaving fuſtians, calicoes, nankeens, nankinets, dimities, &c. and there are ten other looms in the neighbourhood. They have the new-invented ſpring ſhuttle. They alſo ſpin by water, uſing all the new improvements of Arkwright and others. Twelve or fourteen workmen from Manchester. All the machinery in wood, ſteel, and braſs, were made on the ſpot from models brought from

England and Scotland. They are training up women and children to the buſineſs, of whom I ſaw twenty or thirty at work; they give the women two dollars a week, and find them in board and lodging; the children are bound apprentice till twenty-one years of age, with an engagement to board, clothe and educate them. They have the machine called the mule, at which they have ſpun cotton yarn ſo fine as twenty-one hundred ſcains to the pound, and they purpoſe making muſlins. My obſervations on the undertaking are;—the ſituation is not well choſen; they have ſunk a vaſt deal of money in buildings and machinery unneceſſarily, which is a heavy tax on the undertaking, ſo that the intereſt of the money will eat up almoſt all the profit; they are ſo deficient in water in ſummer time to keep the wheel going, that to remedy this, a thouſand pounds more is to be laid out, to erect in the ſea another large wheel to work by the ebb and flow of the tide, to raiſe water into the reſervoir, to ſupply this deficiency. The Engliſh workmen are diſſatisfied, and ready to leave the factory as ſoon as they have ſaved up a few pounds, in order to become landholders up the country, and arrive at independence. The company alſo try at too many things, and the goods they make are very inferior to what they get from us.

The famous cotton manufactory for fuſtians, corderoys, and jeans, at Beverley, in Maſſachuſets, of which ſuch favorable hopes were entertained for five years paſt, does not anſwer; ſo ſays Mr. C. V. of Boſton, who belongs to a ſociety for encouraging undertakings of this kind. They had a capital lent them

at

at three per cent. and workſhops built for them, and yet they are gone behind hand.

I ſaw another cotton manufactory at Brooklyn, in Long Iſland;—a double carding engine worked by a horſe, a ſlubbing, and two ſpinning machines, all of very good workmanſhip. This was a ſmall concern, where they make yarn for ſale, and employ no weavers; and it *ſeems* to anſwer well.

The general error of all their large undertakings has been, their laying out their capital in large buildings and an unneceſſary ſtock of machinery, &c. which brings a heavy mortgage on the concern, before they actually begin. They alſo put the whole buſineſs under the care of a chief workman (being ignorant themſelves) who has no intereſt in an œconomical management of the concern. The large cotton manufactory at Paterſon, fifteen miles weſt of New York, has almoſt been ruined twice by ſuch men.

Sunday, June 1. Prieſtly, Henry, and myſelf, went, accompanied by Mr. Genet, (the ci-devant ambaſſador from France) to the new Preſbyterian Meeting, where we heard Dr. Rodgers preach, and afterwards adminiſter the Lord's Supper to near two hundred people, who, in companies of forty or fifty at a time, ſucceeded each other in a large enclóſed part of the Meeting, near the communion table. "I invite," ſays he, "all of you to partake of the Lord's Supper; but none," ſaid he, lifting up his hand, and throwing his palm outward towards Governor Clinton's ſeat, where we were,

"no none of thoſe who deny the divinity of our Saviour!" Query—was this a mark of his attachment to the principles of Chriſtianity—or of illiberality? As ſoon as we came out of the Meeting, Mr. Lewis addreſſed us with the pleaſing news that the Sanſom, the ſhip in which Dr. Prieſtly embarked from England, was arrived at Sandy Hook; where ſhe waited for a pilot, and would probably come up the Narrows the next day. The town had been ſome time expecting his arrival, and ſeveral ſocieties intended ſhewing him particular honor.

In the afternoon, I went to hear Dr. Lynn, at the Dutch Reformed Church: this is a large handſome meeting-houſe, with an organ in the gallery. The prayers in Engliſh, and the ſermon delivered extempore, as is the caſe at all the meetings. They uſe Dr. Watts's Pſalms, mixed with ſome others of Heidelburgh compoſition, and there is bound up at the end, the confeſſion of Dort and of Augſburgh; alſo the form uſed in marriage, which is there always performed in the evening. No places of worſhip are open three times a day, except the two epiſcopal churches (and St. George's chapel, I believe.)

Owing to ſome accidents, or contrary wind, Dr. and Mrs. Prieſtly did not arrive till Wedneſday, the fourth of June. Joſeph Prieſtly, their eldeſt ſon, who had been waiting three weeks or a month for their arrival, took a boat to meet them as the ſhip came in, and they landed at the Battery in as private a manner as poſſible, where young Mrs. Prieſtly and a friend or two received

received them; they went immediately to Mrs. Loring's lodging-houſe cloſe by. It was ſoon known through the city, and next morning the principal inhabitants of New York came to pay their reſpects and congratulations; among others, Governor Clinton, Dr. Prevooſt, Biſhop of New York, Mr. Oſgood, late envoy to Great Britain, the heads of the college, moſt of the principal merchants, and deputations from the corporate body and other ſocieties. No man in any public capacity could be received with more reſpect than he was. The addreſſes delivered to him by a deputation from Columbia college, from the democratic and Tammany ſocieties, from the body of Britiſh and Iriſh republican ſettlers, &c. are already publiſhed in all the papers, with the Doctor's anſwers.*

One circumſtance is worthy notice; his anſwer to the Democratic ſociety, which pleaſed every body except the ſociety itſelf. They had addreſſed him with a view of his uniting with them, as a partizan againſt that country that had uſed him ſo ill; but the Doctor, true to his profeſſions when in England, told them, he came there not to be a public or political character, nor to accept of any public employment, but to ſpend his days in ſtudy, and privacy with his own family, his three ſons being already ſettled among them. The firſt principles of this club is a *rooted* averſion to the government and policy of Great Britain; and a cloſe attachment to French politics.

* Theſe Addreſſes and Anſwers are preſerved at the end of this Book in an Appendix.

It produced the following excellent Letter, addreſſed to him in the public papers, which ſeemed to be generally well received:

To JOSEPH PRIESTLY, LL. D. &c.

SIR,

A STRANGER arrived in a new country, with whoſe opinions, habits, &c. he has but that imperfect acquaintance which is formed by literary correſpondence, will be ſafer by preſerving a reſpectful diſtance from, than by an intimate union with any party, who may ſtep forward and endeavour, by a flattering addreſs, to prepoſſeſs his mind in their favor.

Your anſwer to the addreſs of the democratic ſociety of New York is modeſt and decent; it conveys ideas of peace and harmony with all the world; but differing from their expectations: they hoped to have found in you the enemy of thoſe who had perſecuted you; they truſted that you were, like themſelves, unable to forget wrongs; that becauſe you had written and preached in favor of the unity of the Deity, you, therefore, (with them) were averſe to the principles of Chriſtianity inculcated in the ſermon of Jeſus Chriſt; "Bleſſed are the peace-makers, for they ſhall be called the children of God. Bleſſed are ye when men ſhall revile you and perſecute you, and ſay all manner of evil againſt you falſely, for my ſake. Rejoice and be glad, for great is your reward in heaven; for ſo perſecuted they the prophets which were before you."

Your

Your anſwer to them convinces a number of your friends that they were and are miſtaken in their ideas of your reſentment. There are few men in America who will not be happy in the acquaintance of a perſon diſtinguiſhed as you are by your reſearches in philoſophy, and the moderation of your enquiries into moral, natural, and revealed religion.

You will reap in this weſtern world a temporal enjoyment of a well-earned reputation, if you preſerve yourſelf from all party ſpirit.

But, ſir, you are in danger; a party is endeavouring to make a merit to themſelves of your weight and influence. Beware, ſir, of caſting it into the ſcale on either ſide; preſerve it for the good of mankind by your guarded conduct; and let us, who have only heard from a diſtance, ſee that your virtues are truly chriſtian; that though you expreſs doubts of the divinity of our Saviour, you believe the divine meſſage itſelf; and that perſecuted in one city, you flee to another, and that only for peace and repoſe.

Be aſſured, ſir, that there is no perſecution here againſt opinions, and that, however different your's may be from that of the majority, you may write, print, or preach them, without danger of perſecution of any kind; and that while we are inſtructed by thoſe parts of your doctrines which with freedom we imbibe, we ſhall never be angry becauſe we cannot ſubſcribe to thoſe we reject, nor yet ſuſpect you of being diſpleaſed for the exerciſe of our free will.

Con-

Conducting yourſelf this way, your private virtues, your induſtry in the purſuit of knowledge uſeful to mankind, will render your name reſpected as Franklin's. By a contrary conduct, by coaleſcing with any party whatever, you will certainly diminiſh your fame, as much as the oppoſite party is proportioned to that which you ſhall adopt, and ſink the great and well-earned reputation of your long life.

Your's, &c.

PHILADELPHIA,
June 1794. SENEX.

There are two parties in politics here, as there ever will be, and ever ſhould be, in free ſtates—the *federaliſts* and *anti-federaliſts*.

The former are thoſe who are attached to the preſent federal government; they ſtudy to give it weight and conſequence, and are for keeping a funded debt to ſtrengthen the hands of government; they are rather averſe to French politics, and for preſerving a peace and good underſtanding with Great Britain. The heads of this party are General Waſhington, Colonels Hamilton, Dexter, Lee, Murray, Sedgwick, and W. Smith.

The anti-federaliſts are for curtailing the power of congreſs, and leaning to a popular form of government; are totally againſt the funding ſyſtem, as the ſource of corruption; ſtronger in the principles of republicaniſm, and for adopting French politics, with a fixed

fixed averſion to Great Britain. At the head of theſe are Meſſrs. Maddiſon, Jefferſon, Randolph, Monroe, Clark, Dayton, Giles, &c.

It is believed by many of good judgment and cool heads, that theſe ſparrings between the federaliſts and anti-federaliſts will do no miſchief, but rather keep alive a degree of public ſpirit, which is not naturally very ſtrong in the Americans, but which is eſſentially neceſſary in all free governments.

Controverſy and diſcuſſion, in my opinion, are as neceſſary to the well being of the body politic, as food and exerciſe are to the body corporate. The free diſcuſſion of all public meaſures, prevents the abuſe of power. In all countries, in all governments, put men out of the fear of controul, and they become tyrants. Why is not Spain as fertile in men of genius as Great Britain? Becauſe they dare not write or ſpeak for fear of the inquiſition.

Dr. Prieſtly told me in New York, that, previous to his leaving England, he applied to the office of Lord Grenville, Secretary for foreign affairs, ſignifying his intention of leaving England, and requeſting a protection againſt any Algerine veſſel, which was immediately granted him. This will at once do away thoſe inſinuations of his enemies and illiberal perſecutors, who give out, that he ſtole away ſecretly, for fear of proſecutions by government.

Who

Who have been more reprobated than Doctors Prieſtly, Price, and J. Jebb? And where will you find three contemporary Britons who have been more uſeful to mankind! If the preſent age will not honor them, poſterity ſhall do them juſtice, and future ages ſhall call them bleſſed! The meretricious pen of a Burke, ſometimes employed in favor of liberty, and ſometimes to deſtroy it, with all its tropes and figures, with all its brilliant ornaments and dazzling trinkets, will be execrated by the next age, who will have a fairer ſtandard to judge them by;—to them he will appear as an ignis-fatuus leading men out of their way into bogs and quagmires.—This is the man that has been one of their greateſt calumniators.

OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT *NEW YORK.*

The Federal Hall, which was building when Briſſot was there in 1788, is a handſome edifice, on arches, extending over the foot-way at the north end of Wall-ſtreet; a large hall at the entrance aſcending two ſteps. Here the Congreſs firſt met when the federal government was formed; and General Waſhington on this occaſion was publicly inaugurated Preſident.

The Governor's Houſe, adjoining the battery on the moſt ſouthern part of the iſland, at the bottom of Broadway,

Broadway, is a very handſome brick building, with a portico, ſimilar to the manſion houſe in London. It ſtands very pleaſant, and commands a view of the whole harbour.

The Exchange is a very poor building, ſtanding on arches. It has been diſuſed ſince the Tontine coffee houſe was built, at which place the merchants now meet and tranſact their buſineſs.

The Library, or Literary Coffee-houſe, now building, is in form and ſtyle ſomething ſimilar to the governor's houſe, though not ſo large. The ſubſcribers to this, pay five pounds entrance, and two dollars per annum afterwards.

Columbia College is a handſome old edifice. The Hoſpital and the Workhouſe appear in the ſame ſtyle, and adjoin to it.

In the front of Trinity Church is a monument to the memory of General Montgomery, of which the following is the inſcription:

This Monument, erected by Order of Congress, January 25, 1776, *to transmit to Poſterity the grateful Remembrance of the Patriotism, Conduct, Enterprize, and Perſeverance of Major General Richard Montgomery, who, after a Series of Succeſſes, amidſt the moſt diſcouraging Difficulties, fell in the Attack on Quebec, December* 31, 1773, *aged* 37 *Years.*

GOOD

GOOD TRADES IN AMERICA.

A Carpenter is ſure of immediate employ. In the new federal city they advertiſe for them, and offer them eight-pence and ten-pence per hour, and are much wanted in all the new ſettlements.

Hatter:—a journeyman earns two dollars a day. A Cabinet-maker earns rather more at New York.

Printers of newſpapers ſucceed generally very well, particularly in the back country, for they are all great newſmongers.

Wheelwrights, and all Artiſts in huſbandry. Men converſant with Mill work, &c. All Mechanic arts are ſure to be encouraged, particularly Workers in Iron, as Mr. Hamilton told me, either in the great or ſmall way.

Breeding of Horſes and Mules is a very profitable occupation.

Brick-making muſt be a good trade now, as they ſo generally uſe brick inſtead of wood. They ſell at New York for fifty ſhillings per thouſand; but the beſt bricks are made at Philadelphia, which are imported to New York, for the fronts of houſes, at the coſt of five and ſix pounds ſterling per thouſand.

A Saw-

A Saw-mill, erected on a good ſtream, will pay a man twenty per cent.

GOOD ARTICLES
FOR
Perſons to take over with them to ſell.

Hoſiery, Hats, ready-made Shoes and Boots, Paper of all kinds, (particularly for printing news,) old Cheeſe, Iriſh Linen Cloth, cheap Carpeting, and Broad Cloth, are all good Articles, and meet a ready ſale.

If to ſettle, take plenty of wearing apparel, kitchen furniture, (I was told the air at New York is ſo dry as to crack mahogany furniture brought from England, unleſs the wood was ſeaſoned there firſt) feather-beds and mattraſſes, ſhoes, hats, books, &c. All theſe articles are dear and bad if had in America.

You have no need to run the riſque of taking over caſh with you: a bill drawn on a good houſe in London yields caſh there, with a premium, oftentimes from ſeven to ten per cent. in addition.

June 3. Arrived the Columbus. As it came up towards the battery we thought it had been the Sanſom. The weather was very ſultry till one o'clock, when a very

a very heavy rain came on, with the largeſt drops I ever ſaw, continuing for two hours. It raiſed all the waters very ſuddenly, and at Morriſtown great damage was done to the iron works, and ſeveral mills were overthrown in that neighbourhood, to the loſs of more than twenty thouſand pounds.

Mr. Genet, the late French embaſſador, declared, that although he had been ſo much reflected on in America for his official conduct, yet, in no ſtep, had he gone beyond the commiſſion given him by Roland and Briſſot, who had appointed him.

Hearing from Captain Lindſey, that Mr. John Adams, of Boſton, the vice-preſident, was juſt arrived in this city from Philadelphia, I requeſted him to introduce me to him, having a letter to deliver him from Dr. Prieſtly. I found him at Burling-ſlip, on board the packet juſt ſailing for Boſton. He is a ſtout, hale, well-looking man of grave deportment, and very plain in dreſs and perſon. He read the letter, and requeſted me to inform the Doctor that he ſhould be glad to ſee him at Boſton, which he deſired me to tell him he thought better calculated for him than any other part of America, and that he would find himſelf very well received if he ſhould be inclined to ſettle there.

My luggage being this day arrived from Boſton, I haſten to ſet off for Philadelphia, to be there before the Congreſs breaks up, and that I may have an opportunity

of

of seeing that great man, General Washington, before he returns to Mount Vernon.

ROAD FROM NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA.

Across the ferry to Paulus-hook,	2 miles
Newark	7½
Elizabeth Town	6
Raway	5
Woodbridge	4½
At 26 to Perth Amboy	3½
Piscataway	7
Brunswick on the Rariton	3
Kingston	13½
Princetown	3
At 55 Road to Bordentown.	
Trenton	11¼
At 63½ you cross the Delaware.	
Bristol	10.
At 73 a mile to the right is Bath.	
Frankfort	14
Kensington	4
Philadelphia	0½
	91

JOURNEY

TO

PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 4, at eight in the morning, I croſſed Hudſon's River to Paulus-hook, to take the ſtage on the other ſide for Philadelphia. Though only two miles and a half acroſs, we were an hour and a half paſſing, owing to the rapidity of the current, from the violent ſtorm the day before. I paid five dollars, and went in the ſtage called the Induſtry. All the way to Newark, (nine miles) is a very flat marſhy country, interſected with rivers; many cedar ſwamps abounding with muſketos, which bit our legs and hands exceedingly; where they fix, they will continue ſucking your blood, if not diſturbed, till they ſwell to four times their ordinary ſize, when they abſolutely fall off and burſt, from their fulneſs. At two miles we croſs a large cedar ſwamp; at three miles we

interſect

interſect the road leading to Berghen, a Dutch town, half a mile diſtant on our right; at five miles we croſs Hackinſack river;—here a bridge is going to be built, to prevent the tedious paſſage by a boat or ſcoul; at ſix we croſs Poſſaick river (coachee and all) in a ſcoul, by means of pulling a rope faſtened on the oppoſite ſide. We now come to Newark to breakfaſt, a pleaſant little country town; the church or meeting an exceeding neat elegant building of ſtone. One of our fellow travellers was a Mrs. Harriot, who lives at Newark, came from England to ſettle about two years ago; her huſband a partner in the large cotton manufactory of Dickſon, Livingſton, and Co. at Hell Gates. She informed me that the worſt circumſtance of living at Newark, was the difficulty of getting domeſtic ſervants; they will only agree by the month, at very high wages of eight or ten dollars. The white ſervants generally ſtipulate that they ſhall ſit at table with their maſters and miſtreſſes, but Mrs. Harriot aſſured me, ſhe had never yet agreed to give them the honors of the ſitting.—A handſome, clever, ſenſible woman. I had the pleaſure afterwards, on my return from Philadelphia, of breakfaſting with her. To her laſt footman, ſhe had given ten dollars per month (forty-five ſhillings ſterling) and his waſhing. Cultivated land here letts from thirty-ſix ſhillings to three pounds per acre;—but I ſhall ſay more of this pleaſant town on my return. A newſpaper is publiſhed here called, Wood's *Newark Gazette*, and *Paterſon Advertiſer*, every Wedneſday, price nine ſhillings ſterling a year.

After our breakfaſt, which was not a very good one, we ſet off for Elizabeth Town, near which, on the right, is Governor Livingſton's handſome houſe. This is ſix miles from Newark; two handſome churches or meetings, the ſteeples of wood; no two houſes join. Here we paſſed over a bridge famous for a battle fought there for the liberty and independence of America. On both ſides of the road we ſee trees loaded with apples and cherries, it being an uncommon year for the former. There were alſo large fields of flax, which is much cultivated throughout this ſtate. Here are ſettled many Dutch and German families, who being very induſtrious and intent on getting money, and alſo keeping but little company, grow very rich. The ſeaſons here, I believe, are rather backwarder than in the Weſt of England, the ſoil being ſo moiſt: the currants at this time, (*June* 4) I obſerve, are hardly begun to turn red. Few gooſeberry trees in their gardens, the ſoil not agreeing with them. No maple ſugar trees grow in this tract. The country however is fine and pleaſant, with an agreeable mixture of wood and meadow lands; good paſturage, which ſupplies New-York with butter, milk, eggs, poultry, and garden-ſtuff, in great plenty.

I obſerved ſeveral negro houſes, (low buildings of one ſtory) detached from the family houſe; for the ſlaves (from their pilfering diſpoſition) are not allowed to ſleep in the ſame houſes with their maſters. Slavery, although many regulations have been made to moderate

moderate its ſeverity, is not yet aboliſhed in the New-Jerſeys.

At Raway we ſaw ſome flocks of ſheep newly ſhorn, but they are not numerous, mutton not being in ſuch general conſumption as pork. Colonel Wadſworth told me this, and wiſhed to ſee it more in uſe, as thereby, he ſaid, they ſhould have more wool for their manufactories.

Spinning of flax, is the general employment in private families in the evenings, and when they are not in the fields; each family uſually making their own coarſe linen, which they put out to weave, and afterwards bleach and finiſh at home. Long poles appear every where, elevated at one end high in the air; theſe I found were ſubſtitutes for ropes, in raiſing buckets of water from their wells, as we ſometimes ſee in the gardens near London.

At Woodbridge, twenty-five miles from New York, the ſoil appeared red, like ſome of the lands in Glouceſterſhire. The woods of this country abound chiefly with white and black oak; the latter is uſed in dying yellow, and is what Dr. Bancroft called quercitron, and obtained a patent, for the privilege of ſelling it in England, to the excluſion of all others. Few firs, plenty of walnut and cherry trees, which latter grow to a large ſize, and are ſeen wild every where by the road ſide, loaded with fruit; ſome acca-

cias, or locuſt trees. I ſaw no elm trees any where; I believe it is not a native of America, at leaſt not that which is ſo common in England.

They cultivate little or no wheat in theſe parts, on account of the Heſſian fly; rye and oats are the chief produce of the country. After paſſing Piſcataway, a very ſmall place, we croſſed Rariton river in a ſcoul, and immediately entered the pleaſant town of New Brunſwick. The bridge of ſix arches had been carried away by the ſudden ſtorm of laſt week, mentioned before; but this was of little conſequence to travelling, for the ferry boats or ſcouls are ſo very convenient and well managed, that our driver never ſlackened his ſpeed upon approaching the river ſide, but drove the carriage, with four horſes, at once into the ferry boat, not ſtopping for us to get out, and in ſix minutes drove out on the oppoſite ſide. Here we dined;—very bad accommodations; the Port wine ſo bad as not to be drinkable; and the Madeira ſo hot and fiery, that we were obliged to mix water with it to make it palatable; the veal and mutton very badly dreſſed; and no garden-ſtuff that we could eat, the landlord having no garden, and there is no market for articles of this kind. He took care however to charge us a dollar a piece. While we were there, a very handſome gelding was brought to the door for ſale; a bright bay with black main and tail, fifteen hands and a half high and a fine forehand, ſuch as would have fetched thirty guineas in the Weſt of England; the man aſked ſixty pounds currency as the loweſt price, equal to thirty-

thirty-ſix pounds ſterling. Here we changed our carriage for one without ſprings.

The road from hence to Princetown (eighteen miles) was very bad, full of looſe ſtones and deep holes, in going over which with our heavy carriage, we were ſo violently ſhook, that when we got down many of us could ſcarcely ſtand; this, and the extreme heat of the weather made us very ſick for an hour after: however, we went no further this night. In walking about the town, I was ſtruck with the ſingular phœnomena of the fire flies, the firſt I had ever ſeen; and which has a very wonderful appearance to thoſe who are not acquainted with it, as was my caſe: a ſudden ſpark of fire appears cloſe to you in various directions, and as ſuddenly diſappearing. It frequently alarmed me, when I ſaw theſe ſparks among hay, ſtraw, and wood. It is a kind of ſmall beetle, which upon elevating its wings, diſcovers in certain directions a red phoſphoric light; for no other part of the body except beneath the wings, gives light; you cannot therefore, when the inſect is at reſt, ſee any luminous appearance. The tree toad as the evening ſet in, began to make its diſagreeable loud noiſe, reſembling the rattling ſound of a quail pipe, and now the bull frogs began to join in the concert, the old ones in a deep hoarſe tone, and the younger fry as ſhrill as young ducks in a pond; theſe altogether formed ſuch a full chorus, that we could hardly hear ourſelves ſpeak.

At Princetown is a very handſome college; it is a

large uniform brick building, with two wings, one hundred and eighty feet long, and fifty-four feet wide; over the center is an elegant cupola; the entrance is by a flight of ſteps, and each wing has alſo an entrance; it has, I think, twenty-five windows in front, and is four ſtory high. There are at this time ninety-five ſcholars, and many of the moſt eminent men in Congreſs had their education there. Dr. Witherſpoon, who went over from Scotland about thirty years ago, is the preſident; Dr. Samuél S. Smith, vice-preſident; and Dr. Minter, the profeſſor. I was received very politely by the vice-preſident, who, in the courſe of converſation, informed me, that it was intended as ſoon as they ſhould hear of Dr. Prieſtly's arrival, to offer him the preſidency of a new college then erecting near Rawleigh, in North Carolina.

One of the young collegians ſupped with us; his converſation was, to be ſure, not of the claſſic kind, but much, however, like one of our Oxonians: Bacchus and Venus were the only topics. He, however, informed us, that a perſon could lodge and board well in that town for two dollars a week, (nine ſhillings ſterling) though travellers and ſtrangers were generally charged twice as much. For ſupper we had veal cutlets, tarts, tea, and coffee, all of which were good. Our beds were not ſo pleaſant, as there were three in one room, owing to the great increaſe of travellers, and having but ſmall houſes. For the whole we paid half a dollar each, which we thought very reaſonable,

ſonable. This town is famous for an action fought January 2, 1777, in which General Mercer loſt his life.

At five we aroſe and got into our coachee, (ſeven of us) and proceeded twelve miles to Trenton. On this road ſide, I remarked very handſome large trees, which they called the black walnut. I alſo paſſed many orchards, and I obſerved many cyder-preſſes, made in a very heavy and cumberſome manner. The birds in greateſt plenty were partridge, (more ſhaped like our pheaſants) fly-catchers, and wood-peckers, ſome of very beautiful plumage. There were ſeveral fine fields of graſs juſt mowed, which, with the morning air, regaled our ſenſes in a moſt delightful manner.

Trenton is a neat country town, ſituate near the Delaware; on the banks of which ſtands the ſtate houſe, where the government of New Jerſey meet every year in the month of June. It is the capital of the ſtate. The houſes join each other and form regular ſtreets, very much in appearance like ſome of the ſmall towns in Devonſhire. A well conducted newſpaper is publiſhed here once a week, called, The *New Jerſey State Gazette*, price to annual ſubſcribers, nine ſhillings ſterling. An advertiſement four inches in length and two and a half in breadth, you will pay two ſhillings per week for having inſerted. In this town, in the late war, General Waſhington ſurpriſed and took priſoners a large body of Heſſian troops. It was one of the moſt capital ſtrokes of generalſhip during the war:

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on the twenty-ſixth of December, 1776, when the river Delawar was full of ice, he croſſed it in the middle of the night ſome miles above, and came on them about break of day. This action gave a great turn to the American affairs, which were almoſt deſperate before. This town has a very good market, which is well ſupplied with butchers' meat, fiſh, and poultry. Many good ſhops are to be ſeen there, in general with ſeats on each ſide the entrance, and a ſtep or two up into each houſe.

As it was hardly ſeven o'clock, we thought it too early for breakfaſt, and three of us walked on, while the horſes were changing, to the ferry, about one mile on the road. As we deſcended towards the river, we ſaw encamped on the banks of the Delaware, a little below the ferrying place, about forty American ſoldiers, drafted from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, going to join General Wayne in Kentucky, then at war with the Indians. They had three hundred and fifty miles to march before they could reach Pittſburgh, from whence they are to ſail down the Ohio till they come to Kentucky.

In paſſing the Delaware with our coachee, we ferry within ten yards of one of the rapids, by which we are to underſtand that part of a river where the bed is almoſt filled up with rocks, chiefly below the ſurface of the water, which occaſions the current to paſs very quick, and makes it dangerous to thoſe who are not acquainted with the navigation.

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On the oppoſite ſide is a beautiful country ſeat belonging to Robert Morris, one of the ſenators of Congreſs, to whom I have a letter of recommendation.

The banks of this river are high, and it is conſiderably widened in this place within a few years, by the waſhing away of the earth. It is here one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. On its banks are many pleaſant country ſeats. The white Cedar is a native of this ſtate, and is a very handſome tree.

We now enter the State of Penſylvania, and drive cloſe along the banks of this charming river for ſix miles, till at length, by a curve, we have from elevated ground a full view of its beautiful waters. At this place it appears wider than the Thames at Weſtminſter, with ſeveral fine iſlands in it. About two miles diſtant on its oppoſite banks, we ſee the city of Burlington, riſing as it were out of the waters. At the ſame time, more to the left, vaſt rafts of timber of a quarter of a mile in length, are floating down the ſtream. On one of them I obſerved a hut erected for a family to lodge in, and a ſtable with a horſe and cow at its entrance. This float of timber was probably framed together two hundred miles further up the river, by ſome ſettlers, who were clearing the land, and were now conveying ſome of the fineſt of the timber fit for ſhip-builders and architects, down to Philadelphia, in the cheapeſt way imaginable, to convert it into money, and therewith to purchaſe ironmongery, woollens, implements of huſbandry, and whatever other

other articles may be wanting to improve the comfort of their new ſettlement.

We now reached Briſtol, a long ſcattered town, conſiſting chiefly of one ſtreet. This was the firſt town that William Penn fixed on before he had planned Philadelphia. It ſtands high and commands a conſiderable extent of country. Here we breakfaſted, but we waited a conſiderable time for it. None of the family were in the way except the landlord, and neither by kind words or harſh language, could we induce him to ſtir a ſtep towards helping us; at length we found out the cupboard (hungry as we were) and helped ourſelves to bread and butter, till the kettle and tea-things were brought. The landlord however came in at laſt to tell us we had a quarter of a dollar a-piece to pay. Theſe gentry never make out any bills; and you are to pay whatever they demand. As I came out of the houſe, I obſerved a ſtage coach at the door, with an inſcription on its ſide, "Briſtol and Bath Stage." I was ſurpriſed at firſt at the ſimilarity of circumſtance to what I had ſo often ſeen in my native country. I find that there is a place abounding with hot mineral waters, of the name of Bath, about four miles from hence; they are chalybeate ſprings; there is one hot bath, four plunging, and two ſhower baths. Briſtol is not a very flouriſhing place, nor is there any newſpaper publiſhed here. We had now a fine level road all the way to Philadelphia, (twenty miles) except about half a mile, over one common full of ſloughs. We now find no looſe large ſtones upon the road, as

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in the former part of our journey, but a general appearance of a higher degree of cultivation, and improvement of every kind, as if advancing to a great city. The wood in this part of the country is chiefly hiccory and the black oak, ſome walnut, plenty of apple and cherry trees. In thoſe ſpots of ground newly cleared, ſtill are to be ſeen the dead ſtumps of trees. Formerly they made a point to root them up, which was very expenſive; now, out of œconomy, they let them remain till they rot, having firſt deſtroyed their vegetation by burning them. They have a very ugly appearance, but in four or five years they ſo far decay that they are beat to pieces, ſo as for the plow to go over them. Here I obſerved a few drill plows; this kind of huſbandry begins to prevail in the maritime ſtates.

At twelve miles diſtance from Philadelphia, we paſſed over Neſhaminy Bridge; it is of a very peculiar conſtruction: two iron chains are ſtrained acroſs the river, parallel to each other, about ſix feet diſtance; on it are placed flat planks, faſtened to each chain; and on this the horſes and carriage paſs over. As the horſes ſtepped on the boards, they ſunk under the preſſure, and the water roſe between them. No railing on either ſide, and it really looked very frightful and dangerous: I had never heard of a bridge of this kind before. This ſtream is ſo rapid, and riſes and falls in ſuch extremes, that no bridge of any other kind would do here, for this riſes and falls with the ſtream.

ſtream. I afterwards ſaw another of this kind, over the Skuylkil, a few miles beyond Philadelphia.

Now came on a ſudden heavy rain, like one of our thunder ſtorms, but heavier, for it was a prodigious quantity of water that fell in the courſe of an hour, and ſeemed to fill all the country round, and accounts for the great and ſudden riſe of their rivers; by which many of their mills are deſtroyed, that have not the full means of drawing off the back waters.

We now came to a ſmall townſhip called Frankfort, five miles from Philadelphia. It is a place of ſmall conſequence, though one of the oldeſt in the ſtate, being built by the Swediſh and Dutch ſettlers, before William Penn came to America. Two miles further, we paſſed Harrowgate Gardens on our right, where there are mineral ſprings. It is a place of entertainment and relaxation, for the tradeſmen of Philadelphia to partake of upon a Sunday, like thoſe in the vicinity of London. We have now a diſtant view of the ſpires and ſteeples of Philadelphia, and the country all around as flat and level as about London; the road nearly as good. We drive on at the rate of nine miles an hour, and enter Kenſington, a ſmall village, then croſſing Cohockſinck and Choquenſquock rivers, we arrive at Philadelphia, ninety-two miles from New York, a diſtance often run by the mail ſtages in one day, although no turnpike any part of the way. We entered the city by Front-ſtreet, and arrived at the

City

City Tavern, in South-ſecond-ſtreet, about noon. I ſlept at this houſe two nights, and met with my old tormentors, the bugs. It was a very unpleaſant houſe to be lodged at; yet it was a principal tavern, where the books are kept of what ſhips arrive or clear out; and to this coffee-houſe the principal merchants reſort every day. A public table is kept every day for dinner at two o'clock. About twenty of us dined there, but we could get hardly any attendance from the waiters, though we rang the bell inceſſantly.

Finding the Congreſs were ſtill ſitting, and expected to adjourn every day, I loſt no time in going to hear the debates. After calling on a gentleman to whom I had a letter of introduction, I was accompanied by him, and heard an intereſting debate on the political ſituation of the country in reſpect to Great Britain.

On entering the Houſe of Repreſentatives, I was ſtruck with the convenient arrangement of the ſeats for the members. The ſize of the chamber was about one hundred feet by ſixty. The ſeats in three rows formed ſemi-circles behind each other, facing the Speaker, who was in a kind of pulpit near the centre of the radii, and the clerks below him. Every Member was accommodated for writing, by there being likewiſe a circular writing deſk to each of the circular ſeats. Over the entrance was a large gallery, into which were admitted every citizen, without diſtinction, who choſe to attend; and under the gallery likewiſe

likewiſe were accommodations for thoſe who were introduced. But no perſon either in the gallery or under it, is ſuffered to expreſs any marks of applauſe or diſcontent, at what is debated; it being underſtood they are preſent in the perſon of their repreſentative. This has been a great error in the new French government. An attempt, however, was once made to introduce it here (in March laſt) by a clapping of hands, at a ſpeech which fell from Mr. Parker. But the whole houſe inſtantly roſe to reſent it, and adjourned their buſineſs, being then in a committee, and the galleries were cleared.

Over the door I obſerved a buſt of Dr. Franklin, the great founder of their liberties, and the father of their preſent conſtitution.

"Eripuit cœlo fulmen, ſceptrumque tyrannis."

A ſerious attention to buſineſs marked the countenances of the Repreſentatives, who were all very decently dreſſed, which is not the caſe in all houſes of that kind meeting for the diſpatch of national buſineſs. The members that I heard ſpeak the firſt day, were Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Dayton, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Fitz-Simmonds, and Mr. Tracy. The Speech of Mr. Lee, Member for Virginia, in a committee on Mr. Maddiſon's famous reſolutions, was ſo handſome a commendation of the Britiſh conſtitution, in preference to the new French government, that I ſhall ſubjoin

ſubjoin it in this place, being then much talked of and approved.

*Extract from Mr. Lee's Speech (of Virginia) on Mr. Maddiſon's Reſolutions.**

MR. CHAIRMAN,

"LET not any gentleman miſunderſtand me; let not any gentleman ſuppoſe, when I ſhew that there is no ſimilarity between our government and the French conſtitution, that I mean to derogate from the wiſdom of the latter. I only mean to prove that their government is not like our's, and would not ſuit us. The French are a brave, a generous, and enlightened nation. They have performed the moſt brilliant atchievements on the records of man, they have broken the chains of deſpotiſm, they have obliterated hierarchical and feudal tyranny, they have eſtabliſhed that power which belongs to all nations, of eſtabliſhing a government ſuited to their own circumſtances, they deſerve to be happy under it, and I pray that they may be ſo.

"But, Sir, as it has been ſo faſhionable to bring into our view compariſons between different nations, I hope I ſhall be indulged, when I compare the government of the ſtates in America, to the Britiſh government. If any ſimilitude exiſts between the American

* Seven Reſolutions moved January 3, 1794, by Mr. Maddiſon, for laying heavier Reſtrictions and higher Duties on the Manufactures and Navigation of foreign Nations, chiefly intended againſt Great Britain.

governments and foreign governments, the reſemblance moſt ſtrongly relates to the Britiſh government. Their executive is ſingle, their legiſlative is divided into two houſes. Such are generally the outlines of our governments; we have only improved on the Britiſh model, by rendering our public functionaries more reſponſible to the people. We have aboliſhed feudal rights, we have aboliſhed perpetuities; and there is no remnant of the ancient ſyſtem of things among us, except that in ſome ſtates, lands are unjuſtly exempted from the payment of debts. To be ſure, every part of a man's property ſhould anſwer his obligations. The law of reaſon, and the law of morality require it. And ſoon, I hope, that this ſtain on American principles will be for ever removed.

"When I ſtate theſe facts, I think they cannot be denied; I do not mean to juſtify the conduct of the Cabinet of Britain; I feel reſentment as ſtrong as any other gentleman for the retention of the Weſtern poſts. I ſuſpect them of unfriendly offices both with regard to our Indian war, and with regard to the depredations committed on our trade by the Algerine corſairs. But I am not ſent here to indulge, at all hazards, my reſentments, but to provide for the welfare of my country in the beſt manner that circumſtances will permit.

"I ſhall be ready to join gentlemen in any meaſures to bring Great Britain to an explanation of all the injuries

injuries which we may ſuppoſe we have received from her. If ſhe refuſes to do us juſtice, we may then, and it will be then time enough, to determine on the meaſures proper to be purſued. We have always ample means of redreſs within our power, without recourſe to the propoſed meaſures.

"But, Sir, diſmiſſing our reſentment againſt the Cabinet of Britain; ſeparating the people from the court; the community from the adminiſtration; let us diſpaſſionately look back upon their hiſtory. Cæſar and Tacitus, in the ages in which they lived, tell us, that this people had an high ſenſe, and were very jealous of their liberties. Coming down to periods more within our knowledge, we find them ſtruggling with, and gradually ſhaking off the eccleſiaſtic and feudal tyranny, which had overwhelmed the reſt of Europe. Little more than a century ago, we ſee them bringing one tyrant to the ſcaffold, and baniſhing another. In this little corner of the globe alone, in the dark ages of the world, when ignorance, ſuperſtition and oppreſſion had enveloped Aſia, Africa, and Europe, the flame of liberty was kept alive. To them we are indebted for our knowledge of civil rights and civil liberty, and the inſtitutions moſt favorable to them. From them we derive the foundations of our laws; from them both we and the French have derived the ineſtimable trial by jury.

"The forefathers of New England, (who have eſtabliſhed in that country the wiſeſt inſtitutions for the

perpetuation of human liberty and human happineſs which the world has ſeen) driven away by the then exiſting tyranny of England, brought with them that flame which has animated and illuminated the gloomy foreſts of America, and ſpread from thence a beam of light to France. Every generous American will excuſe me, I am ſure, when I do not permit my reſentments to the Cabinet of Britain, to deſtroy altogether my reſpect for a people who were the champions of liberty, when no other champions exiſted; and who, I hope, will never conſent to be ſlaves."

As it evidently has a connection with, and tends to elucidate the ſubject of Mr. Lee's ſpeech, I ſhall make no apology for here introducing the following abſtract from an excellent little recent publication, entitled, "Eſſays on Subjects connected with Civilization, by Benjamin Heath Malkin, Trinity College, Cambridge:"

"It is a common charge againſt the aſſertors of civil liberty, that they contend for ſuch a political ſyſtem as is, in fact, only fit to be adapted to the diſpoſitions of mankind, when purified from the frailties of their nature, and clothed in the perfection of ſuperior beings. It is further affirmed, that in the preſent ſtate of the world, ſtrong lines of ſubordination, and powerful reſtrictions, are neceſſary to curb the ſpirit of licentiouſneſs, and ſupport the empire of virtue

tue and of good order. Thoſe who declare themſelves againſt the paramount authority of the people, ſtrengthen their arguments by the experience of the AMERICAN REPUBLIC, and infer from its conſtitution, that a certain balance muſt neceſſarily be maintained even in the moſt popular government, to counteract the aſcendancy of an obſtinate majority.

"The uſe that has been made of this ideal counterpoiſe, to prove the excellency of the mixed form which obtained in Great Britain, is ſo truly curious, that it deſerves ſome attention. The Americans are ſaid to have adopted the policy, though they have ſhaken off the authority of the parent country. They ſaw the wiſdom of that appointment which diſtributed the adminiſtration of the public concerns among three eſtates, and bore the moſt decided teſtimony to the utility of our proviſions, by their electing to themſelves a Preſident, a Senate, and a Houſe of Repreſentatives. But let us obſerve how much more ſtrongly marked is the *diſſimilarity* than the *reſemblance*.

"The King of Great Britain holds his office by hereditary right; and as long as he performs certain conditions, cannot be diveſted of his dignities, but by ſuch a convulſion of the ſtate as muſt overturn the whole fabric of government. The Preſident of the American Congreſs is elected from among the people, removable at ſtated periods, and unfortified by perſonal revenue and patronage.

"The upper houſe of parliament in Great Britain, which compoſes the ſecond branch of the legiſlative, is hereditary, like the firſt; it does not originate with the people, and its very principle conſiſts in its being independent of the popular will; it is raiſed by the breath of the monarch, and ſupported by his favor. The lower houſe alone is formed on the repreſentative ſyſtem, and the beauties of that ſyſtem are defaced by inequality and corruption.

"In America, the two houſes which conſtitute the legiſlative body, though ſeparated for the purpoſes of deliberation, are equally appointed by public election, and depend for the preſervation of their importance on the affections of their conſtituents.

"Where then is found the boaſted ſimilarity? There are undoubtedly three eſtates in England, and there are three eſtates in America, but the parallel will hold good no further. It is worthy to be claſſed with that of Shakeſpear's Welchman,—'There is a river at Macedon, there is alſo a river at Monmouth, and there are ſalmons in both.'

"But it is not (continues this excellent author) on the authority or practice of one country or another, that men of underſtanding will form their opinions on the ſubject of government. They will endeavour to aſcertain certain principles by which the happineſs of the human race, without diſtinction of climate, ſoil, or latitude, will be moſt beneficially affected.

affected. They will (notwithſtanding all the obloquy they meet) propagate their diſcoveries for the good of mankind. The efforts of enlightened citizens will be beſt employed in diſpelling that cloud of ignorance, and correcting thoſe irregularities which have hitherto been the bane of ſociety, whatever aſpect it may have aſſumed. To impreſs the mind with rational ideas of civilization, is the great object at which to aim not only in the education of youth, but in our general intercourſe with the world. If we ſucceed in this, all obſtacles to the general felicity will vaniſh; and the irreſiſtible impulſe of reaſon will overturn tyranny, wherever it is eſtabliſhed, *without the aid of external violence.* Many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed writers in England, France, and America, have of late years directed their labours to this valuable end. The attention and curioſity with which their works have been received, has proved that their induſtry and genius have not been miſemployed; while the influence of their ſpeculation on common life has been already viſible *in a ſpirit of active enquiry among all ranks of men,* which has for a few years paſt ſucceeded to that univerſal liſtleſsneſs ſo prevalent on political ſubjects, (except when the ſcourge of oppreſſion has been too ſevere for human patience.)"

The moſt auſpicious prognoſtication of an improving age, is *the great demand for cheap books,* and the univerſal eſtabliſhment of book clubs, which has opened a new field for the cultivation of literature, and given encouragement to the hopes of the philoſopher. It is

the buſineſs then of the true patriot in this preſent age of improvement not to deſcant on forms of government, but to diſcuſs and elucidate thoſe principles on which regular and beneficial conſtitutions may be eſtabliſhed. There is nothing immutable but truth and juſtice; and WHATEVER IS CONTRARY TO THESE OUGHT TO BE CHANGED!"

To this quotation I will add another, from Archdeacon Paley:

"No uſage, law, or authority whatever is ſo binding that it need or ought to be continued, when it may be changed with advantage to the community. The family of the prince, the order of ſucceſſion, the prerogatives of the crown, the form and parts of the legiſlature, together with the powers, office, duration, and mutual dependency of the ſeveral parts, are all only ſo many laws, mutable like other laws, whenever expediency requires, either by the ordinary act of the legiſlature, or if the occaſion deſerves, by the interpoſition of the people."

I will here ſubjoin ſome ſhrewd remarks of Mr. Jefferſon's, when writing upon the conſtitution of his country:

"In Great Britain, it is ſaid, the conſtitution relies on the Houſe of Commons for honeſty, and the Lords for wiſdom. This (he ſays) would be a rational

onal reliance, if honeſty were to be bought with money and if wiſdom were hereditary.*

In ſome of the American ſtates, the delegates and ſenators are ſo choſen, (in order to introduce the influence of different intereſts or different principles) as that the firſt repreſents the perſons, and the other the property of the ſtate. But with us (in Virginia) wealth and wiſdom have equal chance for admiſſion into both houſes."

All the powers of a government, *legiſlative*, *executive*, and *judiciary*, ought to be diſtinct and ſeparate. The concentrating all theſe into the ſame hands is preciſely the definition of a deſpotic government. In ſuch a caſe the public money and the public liberty, will ſoon be diſcovered to be the ſources of wealth and dominion to thoſe who hold them;—diſtinguiſhed too by this tempting circumſtance, that they are the inſtruments as well as objects of acquiſition. "*With money we will get men*," ſaid Cæſar, "*and with men we will get money.*"

Friday,

* Mr. Burke, after various ſhiftings and the ſecurity of an enormous penſion, has thrown the weight of his great political character *now* into the ſcale againſt ariſtocratical uſurpation, which two years ago he ſo vehemently ſupported. How ridiculous does he make the hereditary legiſlative privileges of that houſe appear to us of the ſwiniſh multitude, by ſtating them as *ſwaddled, rocked, and dandled into legiſlators.!!!* Surely, as ridicule attaches much more in the minds of mankind than ſerious argument, it will have far more effect than all the arguments that Barlow, Paine,

Friday, June 6. Had the honor of an interview with the Preſident of the United States, to whom I was introduced by Mr. Dandridge, his ſecretary. He received me very politely, and after reading my letters, I was aſked to breakfaſt. There was very little of the ceremony of courts, the Americans will not permit this; nor does the diſpoſition of his Excellency lead him to aſſume it.

I confeſs, I was ſtruck with awe and veneration, when I recollected that I was now in the preſence of one of the greateſt men upon earth—the GREAT WASHINGTON—the noble and wiſe benefactor of the world! as Mirabeau ſtyles him;—the advocate of human nature—the friend of both worlds. Whether we view him as a general in the field, veſted with unlimited authority and power, at the head of a victorious army; or in the cabinet, as the Preſident of the United States; or as a private gentleman, cultivating his own farm; he is ſtill the ſame great man, anxious only to diſcharge with propriety the duties of his relative ſituation. His conduct has always been ſo uniformly manly, honorable, juſt, patriotic, and diſintereſted, that his greateſt enemies cannot fix on any one trait of his character that can deſerve the leaſt cenſure. His paternal regard for the army while he commanded it; his earneſt and ſincere deſire to accompliſh the

Paine, or Prieſtly have brought againſt the privileged orders. Had it dropped from the pen of Horne Tooke, no doubt but it would have made an article of his indictment.

glorious

glorious object for which they were contending; his endurance of the toils and hazards of war, without ever receiving the leaſt emolument from his country; and his retirement to private life after the peace, plainly evince, that his motives were the moſt pure and patriotic, that could proceed from a benevolent heart. His letters to Congreſs during the war, now lately publiſhed in England, as well as his circular letter and farewell orders to the armies of the United States, at the end of the war, ſhew him to have been juſtly ranked among the fine writers of the age. When we look down from this truly great and illuſtrious character, upon other public ſervants, we find a glaring contraſt; nor can we fix our attention upon any other great men, without diſcovering in them a vaſt and mortifying diſſimilarity!

The Preſident in his perſon, is tall and thin, but erect; rather of an engaging than a dignified preſence. He appears very thoughtful, is ſlow in delivering himſelf, which occaſions ſome to conclude him reſerved, but it is rather, I apprehend, the effect of much thinking and reflection, for there is great appearance to me of affability and accommodation. He was at this time in his ſixty-third year, being born February 11, 1732, O. S. but he has very little the appearance of age, having been all his life-time ſo exceeding temperate. There is a certain anxiety viſible in his countenance, with marks of extreme ſenſibility.

Notwith-

Notwithſtanding his great attention and employment in the affairs of his well-regulated government, and of his own agricultural concerns, he is in correſpondence with many of the eminent geniuſes in the different countries of Europe, not ſo much for the ſake of learning and fame, as to procure the knowledge of agriculture, and the arts uſeful to his country.

I informed his Excellency, in the courſe of converſation, that I was a manufacturer from England, who, out of curioſity as well as buſineſs, had made an excurſion to America, to ſee the ſtate of ſociety there; to inſpect their various manufactories, and particularly the woollen, with which I was beſt acquainted. The General aſked me what I thought of their wool? I informed him, that I had ſeen ſome very good and fine, at *Hartford*, in Connecticut, which they told me came from *Georgia*; but that in general it was very indifferent: yet from the appearance of it, I was convinced it was capable of great improvement. That, to my ſurpriſe, in the courſe of travelling two hundred and fifty miles, from *Boſton* hither, I had not ſeen any flock of more than twenty or thirty ſheep, and but few of theſe; from whence I concluded there was no great quantity grown in the ſtates, ſo as to anſwer any great purpoſes for manufacture. His Excellency obſerved, that from his own experience, he believed it capable of great improvement, for he had been trying ſome experiments with his own flocks

(at

(at Mount Vernon;) that by attending to breed and paſturage, he had ſo far improved his fleeces, as to have encreaſed them from two to ſix pounds a-piece; but that ſince, from a multiplicity of other objects to attend to, they were, by being neglected, gone back to half their weight, being now ſcarcely three pounds. I took this opportunity to offer him one of my publications on the Encouragement of Wool, which he ſeemed with pleaſure to receive.

Mrs. Waſhington herſelf made tea and coffee for us. On the table were two ſmall plates of ſliced tongue, dry toaſt, bread and butter, &c. but no broiled fiſh, as is the general cuſtom. Miſs Cuſtis, her grand-daughter, a very pleaſing young lady, of about ſixteen, ſat next to her, and her brother, George Waſhington Cuſtis, about two years older than herſelf. There was but little appearance of form: one ſervant only attended, who had no livery; a ſilver urn for hot water, was the only article of expence on the table. She appears ſomething older than the Preſident, though, I underſtand, they were both born in the ſame year; ſhort in ſtature, rather robuſt; very plain in her dreſs, wearing a very plain cap, with her grey hair cloſely turned up under it. She has routs or levees, whichever the people chuſes to call them) every Wedneſday and Saturday, at Philadelphia, during the ſitting of Congreſs. But the Anti-federaliſts object even to theſe, as tending to give a ſuper-eminency, and introductory to the paraphernalia of courts.

After

After ſome general converſation, we roſe from table, to view a model which a gentleman from Virginia, who had breakfaſted with us, had brought for the inſpection of the Preſident. It was a ſcheme to convey veſſels on navigable canals, from one lock to another, without the expence of having flood-gates, by means of a lever, weighted by a quantity of water pumped into a reſervoir.

The Preſident has continual applications from the ingenious, as the patron of every new invention, which, good or bad, he with great patience liſtens to, and receives them all in a manner to make them go away ſatisfied.

In the evening, I went to the new Theatre, to ſee Mrs. Cowley's Play, "Every One has his Fault," with the Farce of "No Song No Supper." Mrs. Whitlock, ſiſter to Mrs. Siddons, is the chief actreſs; and, to my ſurpriſe, I recognized Darley, one of our actors, laſt winter at Saliſbury, in the character of Crop. It is an elegant and convenient theatre, as large as that of Covent Garden; and, to judge from the dreſs and appearance of the company around me, and the actors and ſcenery, I ſhould have thought I had ſtill been in England. The ladies wore the ſmall bonnets of the ſame faſhion as thoſe I ſaw when I left England; ſome of chequered ſtraw, &c. ſome with their hair full dreſſed, without caps, as with us, and very few in the French ſtyle. The younger ladies with

with their hair flowing in ringlets on their ſhoulders. The gentlemen with round hats, their coats with high collars, and cut quite in the Engliſh faſhion, and many in ſilk ſtriped coats. The ſcenery of the ſtage excellent, particularly a view on the Skuylkill, about two miles from the city. The greateſt part of the ſcenes, however, belonged once to Lord Barrymore's Theatre, at Wargrave. The motto over the ſtage is novel:—"*The Eagle ſuffers little Birds to ſing.*" Thereby hangs a tale. When it was in contemplation to build this Theatre, it was ſtrongly oppoſed by the Quakers, who uſed all their influence with Congreſs to prevent it, as tending to corrupt the manners of the people, and encreaſe too much the love of pleaſure. It was, however, at length carried, and this motto from Shakeſpear was choſen. It is applicable in another ſenſe; for the State Houſe, where Congreſs ſits, is directly oppoſite to it, both being in Cheſnut-ſtreet, and both houſes are often performing at the ſame time. Yet the Eagle (the emblem adopted by the American government) is no ways interrupted by the chattering of theſe mock birds with their mimic ſongs.

Saturday, June 7. Breakfaſted by invitation with Colonel Wadſworth, the Member for Connecticut, at No. 67, Pine-ſtreet. I found him a very ſenſible intelligent man, of plain, open manners. From his extenſive knowledge in mercantile buſineſs, and having much political experience, his opinion is very much

much attended to in every debate, more eſpecially in public accounts and commercial concerns. He is alſo much intereſted in the breeding of ſheep, which he wants to ſee more generally encouraged, and mutton become more univerſally the food of the Americans.

He told me twenty ewes had produced him forty-three lambs laſt year. He ſays ſome of the ſouthern ſtates are attempting manufacture, but with little ſucceſs: their habits of life are againſt it; naturally indolent, they leave every thing to be done by their ſlaves. He ſays, the planters own, that the work their negroes do, produces leſs improvement of capital, than if their purchaſe money had been put out to intereſt. This accounts for their being ſo ready to come to a rupture with Great Britain, as they are generally much in our debt, and that would excuſe them from paying. Fond of horſe-racing, cock-fighting, and other kinds of diſſipation, with a general averſion to buſineſs, they are, generally ſpeaking, in embarraſſed circumſtances, yet hoſpitable to an extreme.

Mr. Wadſworth has many ſhips of his own; one, he told me, was juſt returned from an Eaſt-Indian voyage.

He recommends to every man coming out from England, firſt to ſee the whole tract of country from Newbury

Newbury Port to Charleſton, before he fixes his plan. Many perſons, to his knowledge, have embraced the firſt promiſing offer, (which the Americans are ready enough to make to every man that has money) which they afterwards have repented of and quitted again, at a great loſs. Mr. Wadſworth had on a great coat from the Hartford manufactory, of which he is one of the proprietors. It was an elaſtic cloth, very thick, large ſpun, and badly dreſſed; not near ſo good as the ſame ſort from England, and much dearer, of courſe. Many ſtocking looms are at work at Hartford; the town encreaſing very faſt. Linen-weaving work is ſent from Newhaven to Norfolk; both are towns in Connecticut, forty miles diſtance from Hartford. He made me very handſome offers to induce me to ſettle near him in a manufactory there. I make no doubt, I might make ſuch a ſcheme profitable, were I to engage in it; but many objections occur to me: beſides the giving up the ſociety and friends I am uſed to, a concern of this kind would require thrice the exertion and fatigue, and thrice the capital; and certainly, were I reſolved to leave this country, I would not embarras myſelf with an encreaſe of trouble in another, unleſs my circumſtances compelled it; and even in that caſe, there are many other concerns to be engaged in, equally profitable, without half the capital, or a quarter of the trouble and exertion.

The ſame day, I went with Mr. Henry, of Mancheſter, who lodged in the ſame houſe, to viſit the Franklin Library. It is one of the handſomeſt build-

ings I have yet ſeen. It is of that beautiful brick which is peculiar to Philadelphia, with free-ſtone mouldings, cornices, and faſcias; two ſtories high, flat roof, a ſtone baluſtrade on the top, with ornamental urns, five on each ſide; about ſeventy feet in front, and forty in depth. You enter it by a double flight of ſteps, guarded by a neat iron railing on each ſide, through an elegant portico; and over the door on the outſide, is a ſtatue of Dr. Franklin, its founder. It is given by Mr. Bingham, the ſenator.

This Library conſiſts of near twelve thouſand volumes. Ten directors and a treaſurer are annually elected; the former appoint a ſecretary and librarian. The books are lent out of doors, according to rules laid down; and the library is open from two o'clock till ſun-ſet, for any perſon to come and read there for a very ſmall ſum. This enables perſons in all ranks of life to acquire what degree of knowledge they are inclined to attain. I obſerved they had all our capital publications in hiſtory, philoſophy, mathematics, polity, &c.; and they were in general very much worn, a proof they are much uſed. Strangers may have out any books, upon depoſiting twice the value of the book, which is reſtored upon its being returned; paying, however, at the rate of twelve-pence (ſeven-pence farthing ſterling) for a folio for a fortnight. It ſtands in Fifth-ſtreet, juſt below where Cheſnut-ſtreet croſſes it, near the State Houſe.

The State Houſe I have already deſcribed, of which

which I have annexed a drawing, to perfect the reader's idea of it. Behind it is a garden, which is open for company to walk in. It was planned and laid out by Samuel Vaughan, Esq. a merchant of London, who went out a few years ago, and resided some time at Philadelphia. It is particularly convenient to the House of Representatives, which being on the ground floor, has two doors that open directly into it, to which they can retire to compose their thoughts, or refresh themselves after any fatigue of business, or confer together and converse, without interrupting the debate. F. A. Muhlenberg is Speaker, and when the house resolves itself into a committee, Mr. Trumbull is generally the chairman, a man who seems very conversant with business, which he goes through with precision and accuracy. The number of members is encreased from seventy-eight, to one hundred and five; the two from Kentucky were the last added.

Adjoining to the house on the south side, is Oeller's Hotel, where the Members are conveniently accommodated, many of whom lodge there. Mr. Henry and myself went into this Hotel, and it being very hot weather, we ordered a glass of cool punch each, and they were brought to us with a lump of ice in each glass, which had also pine-apple juice, to heighten its flavour. The house being full, there was no room for us but in the Assembly Room, where also were several other persons, and among the rest, that eminent man,

Monſ. Taleyrand, the late Biſhop of Autun, who, I hear, is ſince reſtored to his country. We aſked Oeller to ſhew us his ice-houſe, to which he readily conducted us himſelf. We went through his hot kitchen, which ſeemed like a furnace, and on his opening two doors, we found ourſelves in Nova Zembla, or in other words, ſtanding on a huge body of ice, forty feet thick, and twenty feet ſquare. On it he kept his diſhes of butter, cold dreſſed proviſions, ſallads, &c. It was a vaulted room, under the flight of ſteps by which you enter his houſe on the ſtreet ſide. But the chill was too ſudden and intenſe for us to remain long there; we were glad to feel again the heat of the ſun, although but five minutes before, we were burning under the fervor of its meridian rays.

The Aſſembly Room, to which we now returned, muſt not paſs undeſcribed: it is a moſt elegant room, ſixty feet ſquare, with a handſome muſic gallery at one end. It was papered after the French taſte, with the Pantheon figures in compartments, imitating feſtoons; pillars, and groups of antique drawings, in the ſame ſtyle as lately introduced in the moſt elegant houſes in London.

To help my reader to form ſome idea of the ſtate of poliſhed ſociety there, I ſubjoin the Rules for regulating their Aſſemblies, which I copied from the frame hung up in the room.

Rules

Rules of Philadelphia Aſſembly at Oeller's Hotel.

1. The Managers have the entire direction.
2. The Ladies rank in ſets,* and draw for places as they enter the Room.—The Managers have power to place ſtrangers and brides at the head of the Dances.
3. The Ladies who lead, call the Dances alternately.
4. No Lady to dance out of her ſet, without leave of a Manager.
5. No Lady to quit her place in the Dance, or alter the figure.
6. No Perſon to interrupt the view of the Dancers.
7. The Rooms to be opened at ſix o'clock, every Thurſday evening, during the ſeaſon; the Dances to commence at ſeven, and end at twelve preciſely.
8. Each ſet having danced a Country Dance, a Cotilion may be called, if at the deſire of eight Ladies.
9. No Stranger admiſſible, without a Ticket, ſigned by one of the Managers, previouſly obtained.

* The Room, being ſo wide, will admit two, or even three ſets to dance at the ſame time.

10. No Gentleman admiſſible in boots, coloured ſtockings, or undreſs.

11. No Citizen to be admiſſible, unleſs he is a Subſcriber.

12. The Managers only are to give orders to the Muſic.

13. If any diſpute ſhould unfortunately ariſe, the Managers are to adjuſt and finally ſettle the ſame; and any Gentleman refuſing to comply, becomes inadmiſſible to the future Aſſemblies of that ſeaſon.

Was I to recommend the moſt agreeable lodgings in Philadelphia, it ſhould be to Oeller's Hotel. He offered to lodge and board me for ſeven dollars a week, a good table, neat lodging room, and a pleaſant, airy ſituation. But it muſt not be during the ſitting of Congreſs, for then it is always full. And if you want to lounge away an hour, go to Dobſon's, the Bookſeller's ſhop, in South-ſecond-ſtreet; he is a very liberal intelligent man, and will inform you on moſt ſubjects; he came from Scotland to ſettle about twenty years ago, and is now preſident of the Caledonian ſociety. You may alſo find an agreeable reception at Bache's, the ſon-in-law and ſucceſſor of Dr. Franklin, in Market or High-ſtreet.

At Peale's Muſeum, I was entertained for two or three hours, in viewing his collection of artificial and natural

natural curioſities, ſome of which I ſhall proceed to enumerate. It is not yet ſo extenſive as the Leverian Muſeum in London, but it is every day encreaſing. Mammoth's teeth, found on the banks of the Ohio; ſeveral of them that I meaſured were ſixteen and ſeventeen inches round; one that was broken in two, appeared of the ſame horney ſubſtance within, ſo as to confirm me in the opinion of its being the real cheek tooth of ſome animal now utterly unknown. Dr. Caſpar Wiſtar, profeſſor of anatomy in this city, I am told, has collected a vaſt variety of huge bones of this animal, which he is endeavouring to ſyſtematiſe. There were ſeveral of thoſe delicate birds' neſts of which ſoups are made. A pair of Chineſe ſhoes, worn by the lady of a merchant at Canton, with whom the donor tranſacted buſineſs, only four inches long; Chineſe fans, ſix feet high; Aſbeſtos, found a few miles from the city; curious and rare Birds preſerved in their plumage; the red and blue Manakins; Birds of Paradiſe, and Humming Birds, in great variety; Toucans, with their remarkable bills; Spoon-bills, natives of Georgia; Batts of Penſylvania, carrying their young; Scarlet Curlews of Cayenne; &c. Medals, foſſils, inſects, rare and uncommon. Very curious Petrifactions, from their cataracts and grottos. Scalps, tomahawks, belts of wampum, of curious variety; Indian and Otaheite dreſſes, and feathers from the Friendly Iſles.

But what particularly ſtruck me at this place, was portraits (kit-cat length) of all the leading men concerned

cerned in the late revolution :—Washington, Fayette, Baron Steuben, Green, Montgomery, Jay; and many others, to the number of thirty or more; which after a century hence, will be very valuable in the eyes of posterity.

Sunday, June 8. I went to Christ Church; it was Whitsunday, and Dr. White gave a sermon on the powers of the holy spirit and the nature of inspiration. It is the general custom to preach occasional sermons on all the calendar and other remarkable days. Mrs. Washington was there, accompanied by her grandson and grand-daughter.

I dined this day with Mr. Bingham, to whom I had a letter of introduction. I found a magnificent house and gardens in the best English style, with elegant and even superb furniture. The chairs of the drawing room were from Seddons's in London, of the newest taste; the back in the form of a lyre, with festoons of crimson and yellow silk. The curtains of the room a festoon of the same. The carpet one of Moore's most expensive patterns.

The room was papered in the French taste, after the style of the Vatican at Rome. In the garden was a profusion of lemon, orange and citron trees; and many aloes, and other exotics. There dined with us Mr. Willings, president of the Bank of the United States, the father of Mrs. Bingham; Monsr. Cailot, the exiled Governor of Guadaloupe; and the famous

Viscount

Viſcount de Noailles, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much in the firſt National Conſtituent Aſſembly, on Auguſt 4, 1789, by his five propoſitions, and his ſpeech, on that occaſion, for the abolition of feudal rights. He is now engaged in forming a ſettlement with other unfortunate countrymen, about ſixty-five miles north of Northumberland Town. It is called "Aſylum," and ſtands on the eaſtern branch of the Suſquehanah. His lady, the ſiſter of Madame la Fayette, with his mother and grandmother, were all guillotined, without trial, by that arch villain, Robeſpierre.

Mr. Willings, ſpeaking of the richneſs of ſome of the new ſoil, aſſured me, he has known lands ſown ten years ſucceſſively with rye, and then ten years ſucceſſively to wheat, without any manure whatever, during the whole time, and it never failed of good crops. But this is not to be underſtood as the general caſe. However, Mr. Bingham and his father-in-law are laying out all the money they can raiſe in the purchaſe of lands.

Mr. Bingham told me, that in the year 1783, he bought a piece of land adjoining to Philadelphia, for eight-hundred and fifty pounds, which now yields eight hundred and fifty pounds per annum, and he has never laid out twenty pounds upon it. Forty acres of paſture land of his, fatted forty-one oxen in one year for the Philadelphia market, without any corn whatever being given them. This muſt be very profitable

ſitable indeed. But ſuch beef is not equal to our's. Three houſes are buying up all the lands in Penſylvania that they can meet with, giving from three ſhillings and ſixpence to ſeven ſhillings ſterling an acre.—viz. *Morris and Nicholſon—Bingham and Willings*—and *Cazenove and Co.* a Dutch houſe.

There was a Mrs. Morris, ſiſter to Mr. Willings, at dinner with us in ſable weeds, having loſt her huſband during the late ſickneſs; a ſenſible, intelligent woman, who had much improved her mind with reading; I had a great deal of converſation with her, and ſhe gave me many particulars of the fatal progreſs of the Yellow Fever, which were very diſtreſſing. The contagion for the firſt month, was confined to Fore-ſtreet, one of the cloſeſt and dirtieſt parts of the city, near the wharfs, and banks of the Delaware, which is ſeldom free from diſorder; for I was ſeriouſly adviſed when I was there, (ten months after) not to go much into that ſtreet, for fear of infection. So virulent a diſorder there, however, was ſo new and alarming, that people flew from it as from a plague, and there was ſuch a general fear of the infection, that many periſhed, without a human being coming near to give them even a drop of cold water. In one houſe, an infant was found ſucking the dead body of its mother. Women dying in the pains of child-bed, not having any living ſoul to come near them. There was ſuch a general panic, and fear of death from this malady, that relations appeared deſtitute of the common offices of humanity.

The

The firſt perſon ſeized with it was taken ill July 27, and died on the 6th of Auguſt; and no public ſtep was taken for the relief of the poor ſufferers, till September 15. I ſaw the houſe on Buſh Hill, to which the Committee at laſt began to remove the diſeaſed. It was an excellent place for the purpoſe, about two miles out of the town. It is a handſome ſeat, belonging (I think) to a Mr. Hamilton, then abroad on his travels. I never could get a true account of the number that loſt their lives. Some ſtated them as high as ſix thouſand; others, three thouſand; but by the Annual Account, ſince publiſhed, of the Births, Deaths, and Burials of the Inhabitants, which is here annexed, it appears that the extra deaths in that year, are three thouſand four hundred and ninety-five, compared with thoſe of the former year; of which two years the particulars next follow.

A LIST

OF THE

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

In the feveral Religious Societies in the City of Philadelphia,

FROM AUGUST 1, 1792, TO AUGUST 1, 1793,

The Year before the Fever raged.

SOCIETIES.	Births.		Deaths.		Total Births	Total Deaths
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.		
German Lutheran Church	244	235	125	128	479	253
German Reformed Church	123	95	45	51	218	96
Chriſt's Church and St. Peter's Church	90	85	92	76	175	168
St. Paul's Church	67	56	18	26	123	44
Society of Friends, or Quakers	169	178	66	80	347	146
Catholic Churches { St. Mary's	182	171	90	86	353	176
Churches { Holy Trinity	27	24	14	15	51	29
Firſt Preſbyterian Church	30	26	17	24	56	41
Second Preſbyterian Church	34	35	23	26	69	49
Third Preſbyterian Church	77	82	43	37	59	80
Scotch Preſbyterian Church	12	5	5	3	17	8
The Aſſociate Church	4	3	2	2	7	4
Society of Free Quakers	5	6	11	7	11	18
Moravian Church	5	1	4	1	6	5
Swediſh Church	25	26	12	14	49	26
Methodiſt Church	21	18	9	10	39	19
Baptiſt Church	15	18	10	9	33	19
Univerſaliſts, believing in the Salvation of all Men	4	5	1	2	9	3
Jewiſh, or Hebrew Church	2	1	2	1	3	3
Potter's Field, white People	81	86	124	70	167	194
Ditto, black People	69	71	65	51	140	116
	1284	1227	778	719	2511	1497

A LIST

OF THE

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

In the several Religious Societies in the City of Philadelphia,

FROM AUGUST 1, 1793, TO AUGUST 1, 1794,

The Year that the Fever raged.

NAMES of the SOCIETIES,	Births.		Deaths.		Total Births	Total Deaths
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.		
German Lutheran Church	255	251	403	379	506	782
German Reformed Church	70	83	179	130	153	309
Christ's Church and St. Peter's Church	78	77	221	179	155	400
St. Paul's Church	59	76	40	46	135	86
Society of Friends or Quakers	171	179	236	238	350	474
Catholic Churches { St. Mary's	100	140	198	167	240	365
Catholic Churches { Holy Trinity	33	35	41	25	68	66
First Presbyterian Church	27	25	69	30	52	99
Second Presbyterian Church	29	29	89	68	58	157
Third Presbyterian Church	82	79	87	57	161	144
Scotch Presbyterian Church	11	10	23	18	21	41
The Associate Church	3	3	7	8	6	15
Society of Free Quakers	8	9	34	17	17	51
Moravian Church	3	5	12	5	8	17
Swedish Church	12	19	46	50	31	96
Methodist Church	25	27	34	26	52	60
Baptist Church	17	19	35	32	36	67
Universalists, believing in the Salvation of all Men	3	4	2	1	7	3
Jewish, or Hebrew Church	3	0	2	1	3	3
Potter's Field, white People	92	89	1084	514	181	1598
Ditto, black People	67	72	91	68	139	159
	1148	1231	2933	2059	2379	4992

During the rage of this diſorder, the town was univerſally forſaken, and a great many of the houſes totally ſhut up. It is believed that not half the number would have died, had not a general fear and conſternation occaſioned ſuch a great neglect of the ſick and diſeaſed. The people did not begin to return into the city till the froſt began, which was in December.

The phyſicians who have written on this diſorder are much divided in opinion reſpecting the origin of it. Some ſuppoſe it imported from the Weſt Indies or Bulam, while Dr. Ruſh and many others think it originated at home. The following are ſome of the pre-diſpoſing cauſes of this yellow or bilious diſorder. It had been a very hot ſummer; and from May 1, to September 30, a period of one hundred and fifty-two days, on eighty-eight of them, the mercury had riſen to 88, or upwards. But what ſtruck me very forcibly, was the ſcite of the city itſelf, which is very low, flat, and marſhy; and very little relieved by the freſh evening breezes. When I was there, in June, 1794, it was all a marſh covered with water round the city; and the thermometer was at 88, and at the ſame time ſo cloſe, that I could ſcarcely breathe. I felt none of thoſe cool evening breezes, which I experienced at New York; and I could only relieve myſelf by ſitting in my bed-chamber without coat and waiſtcoat, and with my door and window open.

The extraordinary heat of the ſummer muſt naturally

rally have encreaſed the exhalations of all the marſhes. In the ſouth and middle ſtates, it generally occaſions a bilious remittent fever, about the cloſe of every hot ſummer, to perſons not uſed to the climate; but which evil, however, is gradually leſſening, in proportion as the country is more drained and cultivated.

For the further information of my readers, I here ſubjoin the account publiſhed by authority at Philadelphia, about a year after, in Poulſon's Almanac for the year 1795.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE YELLOW FEVER

Which prevailed in Philadelphia,

IN THE YEAR 1793.

TAKEN FROM POULSON'S ALMANAC FOR 1795.

AMONG the domeſtic occurrences that arreſted the attention of the Citizens of the United States, in the courſe of the year 1793, the rage of "The Yellow Fever" in the city of Philadelphia, deſerves to be recorded as the moſt remarkable. The diſorder, diſtinguiſhed

guiſhed by this appellation, is highly contagious and mortal, and leads in its train all the horrors of a Peſtilence. A diſeaſe ſo dreadful in itſelf, and ſo unuſual in this country, could not fail to occaſion univerſal terror and confuſion during its prevalence, and general curioſity and diſcuſſion after it had ſubſided. The public have already been preſented with the ſucceſſive publications of Mr. Carey, Mr. Helmuth, Dr. Naſſy, Dr. Cathrall, Dr. Currie, Dr. Deveze, and Dr. Ruſh, and the Minutes of the active and uſeful Committee of Citizens. Theſe productions will tranſmit to poſterity an accurate and comprehenſive hiſtory of the Fever, and throw the cleareſt light upon the future reſearches of ſcience or curioſity. The preſent conciſe account is offered only to thoſe who have not an opportunity of peruſing theſe productions.

The ſtate of the weather for ſome time previous to the appearance of the Fever, deſerves to be particularly noticed. It was, in general, warm and dry, and ſeemed to poſſeſs a quality that rendered it uncommonly enervating and depreſſing to the human frame. The feelings and recollection of many perſons who have been ſo fortunate as to eſcape the Fever entirely, or to ſurvive its attacks, will ſufficiently eſtabliſh the truth of this obſervation. But, whether the generation of the diſorder may be attributed to this circumſtance, or to exhalations from putrid vegetable matter; or whether it was generated at all in this country, is a ſubject on which Doctors have diſagreed, and I ſhall not attempt to decide. It ſeems, however, to be agreed

agreed on all hands, that the ſenſible qualities of the atmoſphere had a ſtriking effect, in rendering the contagion more or leſs active.

The Yellow Fever appeared in the city of Philadelphia about the beginning of Auguſt. Dr. Cathrall attended a patient at Denny's lodging-houſe, in Water-ſtreet, on the third of Auguſt. On the fifth of Auguſt, Dr. Ruſh was requeſted by Dr. Hodge to viſit his child. He obſerves that he found the child ill with a fever of the bilious kind, accompanied with a *yellow ſkin*, which terminated in death on the ſeventh of the ſame month.

On the ſixth of Auguſt, Dr. Ruſh was called to attend two perſons with ſimilar ſymptoms, and viſited ſeveral between that day and the nineteenth following. It does not appear, however, that even the Phyſicians had any apprehenſion of the exiſtence of a malignant contagious Fever in the city before the nineteenth; and, even after that period, ſome of the Profeſſion diſputed its exiſtence. But the alarm ſeems then to have ſpread pretty rapidly, for on the twenty-ſecond of Auguſt, our vigilant and intrepid Mayor, Matthew Clarkſon, Eſq. addreſſed the City Commiſſioners and directed them to cleanſe and purify the ſtreets immediately. On the twenty-third or twenty-fourth, the GOVERNOR of the commonwealth directed an enquiry to aſcertain the facts reſpecting the exiſtence of a contagious diſorder in the city, and the probable means of removing it. Dr. Hutchinſon, the Phyſician of the

Port, in anſwer to the firſt queſtion, ſtated the exiſtence of an infectious malignant Fever, and the ravages it had already made within the circle of his enquiries.* In anſwer to the ſecond, he referred to the recommendations of the College of Phyſicians reſpecting the prevention and treatment of the diſorder, which were, at the ſame time, made public.

The public calamity was now no longer queſtionable. Terror, confuſion, and diſtraction, ſpread rapidly from breaſt to breaſt, and from family to family. The Citizens ceaſed to regard with pleaſure their ſeats of thriving induſtry and flouriſhing commerce. Thoſe of them whoſe connections afforded an aſylum, or whoſe circumſtances permitted them to ſeek one, gradually abandoned the city, and retired to different parts of the United States; and the horizon of horror ſeemed to be cloſing ſwiftly on thoſe who remained behind.

In the progreſs of this fatal diſorder, it was obſerved, that the fear of death and the deſire of ſafety, predominated over every principle of generoſity, gratitude, and duty. The near approach of danger ſeemed to have diſſolved the tender connections of parent and child—of brother and ſiſter—of huſband and wife. That amiable enthuſiaſm—that heroiſm of affection, which might have been ſo conſpicuouſly diſplayed on this

* It appears by the regiſter of deaths, that about two hundred perſons had been carried off by the Fever at this time.

occa-

occaſion, was ſought for in vain. All the charities of human nature were contracted into a ſmall circle, and that little circle was SELF.

In making this obſervation, which muſt be grating to the feelings of many of my fellow Citizens, I follow Mr. Carey, in his popular Hiſtory of the Fever. As a general obſervation, I believe it is well founded; but, from the maſs of the people, I have no doubt a thouſand amiable inſtances of contrary conduct might be ſelected. To detail theſe would be a moſt agreeable office; but voluntarily ſhrinking from public applauſe or ſunk perhaps to the ſilent grave, what hiſtorian ſhall enrich his annals with their virtues? What penetrating eye has darted into the deſerted chamber of diſeaſe and deſpair, and ſeen the affectionate wife binding the temples of her huſband, or the weeping daughter kneeling beſide the bed of her father? Amiable Sex!—who know ſo well to rob the barbed ſhafts of pain of half their aſperity—your gentle offices, I am perſuaded, were not entirely neglected at this important criſis. But it is the fate of female heroiſm to ſpread no farther than the borders of their own families; while the magnanimity of men is ſtamped on medals, and handed down in records to poſterity.

At this period of total ſtagnation of buſineſs, the weight of the public calamity fell very heavily upon the poor. Without the means of eſcape, without reſources for ſubſiſtence, and placed in thoſe narrow alleys, and crouded and dirty receſſes, in which the

Fever raged with the moſt deſtructive violence: ſuch of them as were not ſwept at once into the grave, were thrown upon the public charity. At the approach of the diſorder, moſt of the *Guardians* of the *Poor* had left the city, and thoſe of them who remained, though active and benevolent, found themſelves utterly unequal to the additional duties which now devolved upon them. The neceſſity of an Hoſpital for the infected, was immediately felt and acknowledged, and Buſh Hill, the ſeat of William Hamilton, Eſq. a large and commodious edifice, ſituated near the city, but aloof from the neighbourhood of any other dwelling houſes, was, after ſome time, fixed upon and taken poſſeſſion of. To this place the ſick were ſent, and here they were provided for and attended. On the tenth of September, an advertiſement, under the ſignature of the Mayor, announced that the *Guardians* of the *Poor* were diſtreſſed for want of aſſiſtance, and invited the aid of benevolent Citizens. A meeting of the Citizens was held on the twelfth, and another on the fourteenth of September. At this laſt meeting, the *Committee*, who rendered themſelves ſo eminently uſeful in theſe times of general diſtreſs, were nominated. The Committee conſiſted, originally, of twenty-ſix members, and, as neceſſity demanded their immediate organization, they proceeded directly to buſineſs. STEPHEN GIRARD and PETER HELM offered themſelves as Superintendants to the Hoſpital at Buſh Hill. This dangerous duty they diſcharged with a zeal and activity which does them the higheſt honor, and merits the warmeſt gratitude of their fellow Citizens. Dr.

Deveze,

Deveze, a Phyſician from Cape Francois, and Dr. Duffield, of this city, devoted their profeſſional labors to the ſervice of the ſick. Under the direction of theſe Gentlemen, the Hoſpital was kept in excellent order, and furniſhed with every requiſite for the comfort and convenience of the afflicted. Numerous Nurſes and Aſſiſtants, and three Reſident Phyſicians, and an Apothecary, ſecured to the patients every benefit of careful attendance, and immediate medical aid.* At firſt, as was natural to expect, the Citizens regarded the Hoſpital with horror, as the promiſcuous retreat of deſpairing victims, who were conveyed thither to expire at a diſtance from their friends. But it was afterwards regarded as the ſafeſt aſylum for the infected, and many perſons who needed not the benefit of the poor laws, were, at their own requeſt, removed thither, as to a place where they might be ſecure of every poſſible attention and aſſiſtance.

In the rapid progreſs the diſeaſe made, from the time the Committee of Health was organized, till the middle of October, many families in the city, of ſome reſpectability, actually ſuffered for the want of menial aid. The Widow Mills's family, in Race-ſtreet, to the number of ſeven, were all ill with the Fever, in the early part of September, and had no other Nurſe but a black man, who viſited them frequently every day, but who had other families in the ſame manner

* Vide Minutes of the Committee, page 52, the Report upon the State of the Hoſpital.

under his care, and was, of conſequence, often abſent. The family ſuffered extremely, till a young man, a Nephew of the Widow's, heard of their diſtreſs, and heroically devoted himſelf to their relief: inſtructed only by his humanity, he became a tender, faithful, and ſolicitous Nurſe. Two of the family died—the reſt recovered under his affectionate care; but, a few days after, and under the ſame roof, he himſelf ſunk a victim to his own virtuous zeal. Virtue, wherever it appears, enobles the poſſeſſor, however humble his external ſituation may be. This young man's name was CHARLES HALDEN—he had been an apprentice to Joſeph Budd, of this city, and was about twenty years of age. This effort of courageous humanity deſerves the greater applauſe, as he never expected to ſurvive it.

The diſorder appears to have been attended with the greateſt mortality, between the eighth and fourteenth of October. The burials, during that interval, average, one hundred daily; and nothing could exceed the melancholy ſituation of the ſurvivors. Almoſt all the officers of government had forſaken the city: above twenty thouſand inhabitants had likewiſe fled, and near three thouſand houſes were ſhut up. Every day added to the bills of mortality the names of valuable Citizens, to whom the People had looked up with eyes of hope and expectation. Social intercourſe was at an end—the barred manſion admitted no longer the ſteps of inquiſitive familiarity, or ſoothing affection. The

Citizens

Citizens turned their eyes, ſullen with continual grief, diſtreſsfully upon every approaching object.

A friend of mine, who remained in the city during the whole reign of the diſorder, informed me, that, on the evening of a day in which the mortality around him had been very great, and ſeveral of his intimate acquaintances had fallen, he retired to bed at his uſual hour; but, tortured with melancholy reflections, was unable to take any repoſe. He roſe, and throwing up the ſaſh of a front window, looked into the ſtreet. The moon caſt her paleſt beams upon the proſpect, and the death-like ſilence which reigned around, was interrupted only by the loud and piercing ſhrieks of departing victims, and the low rumbling noiſe of carriages removing the dead. Sometimes he would ſee a freſh corpſe ſilently let down from a caſement, and, being placed upon ſhafts, fall into the long, ſlow, and ſolemn march of an endleſs train of coffins. What a ſtriking picture of deſolation did this once chearful and populous city preſent! How gloomy to a being ſurrounded with all theſe horrors, and who knew not in what manner they would terminate!

An affecting inſtance of accumulated domeſtic diſtreſs, is recorded in the Minutes of the Committee, page 71.

"One of the Carters, in the ſervice of the Committee, reports, That in the performance of his duty, he heard the cry of a perſon in great diſtreſs. The

neighbours informed him, that the family had been ill ſome days, and that, being afraid of the diſeaſe, no one had ventured to examine the houſe. He chearfully undertook the benevolent taſk—went up ſtairs, and to his ſurpriſe, found the father dead, who had been lying on the floor for ſome days, two children near him, alſo dead, and the mother in labour. He tarried with her, ſhe was delivered while he was there, and, in a ſhort time, both ſhe and her infant expired! He came to the City-Hall, took coffins and buried them all."

The diſeaſe in its deſtructive career had robbed many families of their head and ſupport, and left numerous infants wandering about the ſtreets, without any human being to own and protect them. The Committee found here a new occaſion for the exerciſe of their paternal care, and accordingly eſtabliſhed an orphan-houſe, with a reſpectable Matron to ſuperintend it. This inſtitution has, at different times, extended its ſhelter to one hundred and ninety-four children. At the diſſolution of the Committee, they recommended theſe Innocents to the protection of the Legiſlature, in the moſt earneſt and affecting manner. An act of the General Aſſembly has ſince been paſſed, appointing Guardians for theſe Orphan Children, and providing, in a liberal manner, for their ſupport and education.

On the twenty-ſixth of October, the diſorder having very conſiderably abated, the Committee addreſſed their fellow Citizens, congratulating them on the very flattering change that had taken place; but recommending

to

to thoſe who were abſent, not to return until the ſtate of the atmoſphere ſhould be altered by rain or cold weather. During the greateſt part of the diſorder, the heavens (to uſe a forcible Scripture expreſſion) had been *as braſs*. To this uncommon drought may be attributed much of the violence and obſtinacy of the Fever. Towards the latter end of October the weather became more cool, and ſome rain deſcended. Although this unqueſtionably produced very ſalutary effects; yet, it is poſſible, that this circumſtance alone will not account for the very rapid declenſion of the diſeaſe. Mr. Carey devotes a whole chapter of his book, to prove, that winds and rain had no effect at all, but that the ceſſation ought to be aſcribed to ſupernatural divine interference. He who believes, that the DEITY could as well employ natural as miraculous means to accompliſh his benevolent purpoſes, will undoubtedly conclude, that in this reſpect, his piety is as miſtaken as his philoſophy is erroneous.

A Summary of the Deaths, each Month, during the Fever.

In Auguſt, 1793, there died	361
In September, — —	1514
In October, — —	2045
In November, — —	124
Total	4044

Monday,

Monday, *June* 9, went with Mr. St. George and Mr. Henry over the ferry of the Skuylkill, to viſit Mr. Bartram, the famous botaniſt, who gives us ſuch ſurpriſing ſtories, in his publication of his fierce battles with the alligators, on the coaſts of Georgia, &c. while botanizing. He lives about nine miles from Philadelphia, retired from the buſtle of life, on an eſtate of his own, on the banks of the Skuylkill. I ſaw his green-houſe and ſhrubbery: here, I confeſs, I was much diſappointed, to find ſo little to look at. One of my companions joking the old gentleman about the alligators, that his ſon had formerly fought with, he became ſo reſerved, that we could get but little converſation from him.

On our return we ſtopped at Grey's Gardens, a place of entertainment, like Bagnigge Wells. The ground has every advantage of hill and dale, for being laid out in great variety; and it is neatly decorated with alcoves, arbours, ſhady walks, &c. It ſtands at the ferry of the Skuylkill, about four miles from the city, and is much frequented by parties of pleaſure from thence. This river makes a moſt beautiful meander juſt at this place; the fine curve it forms, appearing mathematically true.

We had tea, coffee, ſyllabubs, cakes, &c. &c. for all which, we paid only half a dollar each, horſes' hay included. The river is pretty wide at this place, very rapid at times, and ebbs and flows ſix feet: on theſe accounts, no common bridge will do, as the abutments could

could not ſtand long; it is therefore a floating bridge, which riſes and falls with the tide, yet is perfectly ſafe to the heavieſt carriage, and is very ſimilar to one I deſcribed before, at Neſhammany, in my journey from New York. It is a diſgrace to ſo fine and large a city as Philadelphia, to have ſuch bad roads near it; we could go ſcarce four miles an hour, although it is the month of June. It was a deep miry clay, drenched with water, which ſeems to have no means of running off, the country round being ſo flat. Great oppoſition has been made to the introduction of turnpikes: the only one yet permitted in America, is now making from this city to Lancaſter, a diſtance of ſixty miles, which is but partly effected; yet the advantages which muſt refult from it, will probably ſoon make way for others.

On our return to the city, about ſeven in the evening, the noiſe of the croaking frogs, and tree toads, was intolerable, for they abound in the environs of this city. The ground laid out for half the city, ſtill remains occupied by theſe croaking gentlemen: the buildings, as yet, extend but about half way from the Delaware to the Skuylkill.

Tueſday, I was at the houſe where the celebrated Dr. Franklin lived and died. Mrs. Bache, his daughter, is a very handſome pleaſing woman: ſhe introduced the Doctor's grand-children to me, one after the other, pointing to a little boy, that is reckoned the very image of his grandfather. When I was ſhewn into

into this great man's library and ſtudy, my ſenſations almoſt overcame me. In the room, hung his picture, painted at Paris, two years before his death, which was April 17, 1790. I felt a glow of enthuſiaſm grow in my mind, at viſiting the late abode of this great man. I was now ſtanding in his library, the ſcene of his vaſt labours! I went from hence directly to the ſpot where he landed, when, with his roll under his arm, he was firſt noticed by Miſs Read, who afterwards became his wife, and walked over the very ground, which he deſcribes in the memoirs of his life.

This afternoon, *June* 10, very rainy, with thunder and lightning, I went with Mr. Vaughan the merchant, to Mr. Johnſon, from Bordeaux, in buſineſs, and during our paſſing through the ſtreets, at eight in the evening, it ſeemed one inceſſant flaſh: I had never ſeen ſuch lightning before. It ſeems ſuch rains at this ſeaſon of the year, are very uncommon.

Wedneſday, I took a ride over to German Town, ſix miles, to ſee a Wiltſhire family, ſettled in that place, who received me very cordially, at a very pretty country houſe, adjoining to a pleaſant healthy town. From thence I went to ſee the falls of the Skuylkill, diſtant three miles: very pleaſant country ſeats, were on my right and left, as I paſſed. I obſerved the ground here full of pieces of micæ or talk, which, as the ſun ſhone very bright, glittered in my eyes at every ſtep, like bits of glaſs, or ſilver rather. This was obſerved by thoſe who firſt ſettled in theſe parts,

parts, and from knowing but little of minerals, they took it for flakes of ſilver, and freighted a ſhip with it for England, concluding their fortunes made at once: I took up pieces in the middle of the road, two inches long, and one inch wide, as thin and clear as flint glaſs: if burnt, I ſhould ſuppoſe it would make a fine manure.

At the falls, Governor Mifflin has a neat cottage, to which he is very fond of retiring, when public affairs will permit him. The falls appear nothing but an obſtruction of the rapid ſtream, from ſeveral large rocks having fallen into it from the neighbouring heights. Skilful pilots know how to paſs them in loaded boats, without danger.

In the afternoon, Mr. Woolſtoncraft, Mr. W. Prieſtly, the two Mr. Humphries', Mr. Henry, Mr. St. George, and myſelf, went to ſee the Hoſpital, with the apartments for lunatics, the Bettering Houſe, alſo the Gaol, where they have lately adopted ſolitary impriſonment, with good effect. Theſe having been ſo well deſcribed in various publications, I ſhall only juſt mention their names. I heard at the Gaol, that not one in ten of thoſe confined, are native Americans. The Gaol ſeems to be under moſt excellent regulations. A printed paper was given me while there, of which the following is a copy:

Direc-

Directions for the Inſpectors, &c. of the Gaol of the City and County of Philadelphia.

WHEREAS, by a "Supplement to the Penal Laws of this State," it is enacted, "that the Priſon Inſpectors, appointed in purſuance of the Act in ſuch caſe provided, and of the ſaid Supplement, ſhall have power, with the approbation of the *Mayor*, *two Aldermen* of the ſaid City, and *two of the Judges of the Supreme Court*, or *two of the Judges of the Common Pleas of Philadelphia County*, to make Rules and Regulations for the government of all Convicts confined in the ſaid Priſon, not inconſiſtent with the Laws and Conſtitution of this Commonwealth."

It is therefore ordained, that the ſaid Inſpectors, ſeven of whom ſhall be a quorum, ſhall meet at the Priſon, quarterly, on the firſt Mondays in January, March, June, and September; and on every ſecond Monday throughout the year—and, may alſo be ſpecially convened by the Viſiting Inſpectors, when occaſion requires. At their firſt meeting, they ſhall appoint two of their Members to be Viſiting Inſpectors; one of whom ſhall ſerve for one month, and the other for two months, continuing to make a freſh appointment to this office monthly.

VISITING INSPECTORS.

The Viſiting Inſpectors ſhall attend at the Priſon together, at leaſt twice in each week, and oftener, if

if occaſion requires; at which times they ſhall examine into and inſpect the management of the Priſon, the conduct of the Keeper, Deputies, and Aſſiſtants: They ſhall alſo carefully enquire into and report the conduct and diſpoſition of the Priſoners, and ſee that they are *properly* and *ſufficiently* employed; that proper attention to cleanlineſs is obſerved; that due enquiry be made reſpecting the health of the Priſoners, and that their food is ſerved in quantity and quality, agreeable to the directions of the Board; that the ſick are properly provided for, and that ſuitable cloathing and bedding are furniſhed to all: They ſhall hear the grievances of the Priſoners, receive their petitions, and bring forward the caſes of ſuch, whoſe conduct and circumſtances may appear to merit the attention of the Board. They ſhall be careful to prevent improper out-door communications with the Priſoners; that no ſpirituous liquors be admitted on any pretence whatever, except by order of the Phyſician—That no intercourſe be admitted between the ſexes—That the regulations of the Board, reſpecting the diſtribution of the Priſoners, according to their characters and circumſtances, be attended to—That proper means be uſed to promote religious and moral improvement, by the introduction of uſeful books, and procuring the performance of divine ſervice, as often as may be.

They ſhall, from time to time, report to the Commiſſioners of the County, all ſuch Priſoners who have been ſent from other Counties, and have incurred a charge

charge for their maintenance, more than the profits of their labour will defray, in order that compenſation may be had as the law directs.

They ſhall cauſe fair returns to be made out, and laid before the board monthly, of all the Priſoners, their crimes, length of confinement, by whom committed, when and how diſcharged, ſince the preceding return.

They ſhall attend to the Keeper, Deputies, and Aſſiſtants, by obſerving their treatment of the Priſoners, and ſuffer no perſons addicted to liquor, making uſe of profane ſwearing, or other improper language, to be employed on this duty.

They ſhall conſtantly bear in mind, that all men are free, until legal proof is made to the contrary; they will therefore take care that no perſon is held in confinement, on bare ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſlave; and thoſe perſons who are actually ſlaves, and not applied for by proper claims, within a limited time, ſhall be returned to the Supreme or other proper Court, for a Habeas Corpus, to remove them according to law; and generally they ſhall ſee, that the preſent and ſubſequent directions of the Board be carried into effect.

KEEPER OF THE PRISON.

The Keeper of the Priſon, beſides attending to the ſafe keeping of the Priſoners, ſhall carefully inſpect into

into their moral conduct, ſhall enjoin a ſtrict attention to the regulations relative to cleanlineſs, ſobriety, and induſtry, and be careful to avoid that penalty which is incurred by ſuffering a criminal to eſcape. He ſhall alſo, with the approbation of two of the Inſpectors, provide a ſufficient quantity of ſtock and materials, working tools, and implements for the conſtant employment of the Priſoners. He ſhall deliver out their work and receive it from them by weight or meaſure, as the caſe may be, in order that embezzlement or waſte may be prevented, by the Priſoners; and by every laudable means in his power, make their labour as profitable as poſſible. He ſhall, as the law directs, keep ſeparate accounts for all convicts ſentenced to labour ſix months and upwards, in which the expence of cloathing and ſubſiſtence ſhall be charged, and a reaſonable allowance for their labour be credited; theſe accounts ſhall be balanced at ſhort periods, in order that the Priſoner at his diſcharge, may receive the proportion, if any, that is due to him.

He ſhall cauſe all accounts concerning the maintenance of the Priſoners to be entered in a book or books for the purpoſe, and ſhall alſo keep ſeparate accounts of the ſtock and materials purchaſed by him; ſhall take proper vouchers wherever money is expended; ſhall regularly credit the materials manufactured and ſold, mentioning to whom and when diſpoſed of; and at every quarterly meeting of the board, ſhall exhibit his accounts and vouchers for their approbation and allowance.

TURNKEY.

The Turnkey ſhall admit no perſons except the Inſpectors, Keeper, his Deputies, Servants or Aſſiſtants, Officers, and Miniſters of Juſtice, Counſellors, or Attornies at Law, *employed by a Priſoner*, Miniſters of the Goſpel, or perſons producing a written licenſe ſigned by two of the ſaid Inſpectors; and the latter only in his preſence, or ſome one of the Officers of the Priſon. He ſhall prevent the admiſſion of any ſpirituous liquors or any other improper article to the priſoners, and on every attempt of this kind that may be detected, he ſhall make diſcovery thereof, in order that the penalty inflicted by law may be recovered.

KEEPER'S DEPUTIES, &c.

The Keeper's Deputies and Aſſiſtants ſhall be careful to preſerve cleanlineſs, ſobriety, and induſtry among the Priſoners; to inform them of the Rules of the Houſe, and to enjoin an obſervance of them by mild yet firm meaſures; they ſhall be careful to prevent embezzlement, waſte, or deſtruction of implements or materials; they ſhall conſtantly reſide in the Houſe, and inſpect the conduct and labour of the Priſoners—report the negligent, profane, or diſorderly, (who ſhall be removed) and the induſtrious, quiet, and exemplary, that they may be recommended by the Viſiting Inſpectors, who have it in charge to bring ſuch to the favorable notice of the Board.

WATCHMEN.

The Watchmen ſhall continue in the Priſon all night, two of whom ſhall be within the Iron Gate, and two in the Inſpector's Room—They ſhall patrole the inſide conſtantly, and ſtrike the Bell every hour—They ſhall report any remarkable occurrence of the night to the Clerk of the Priſon, on the ſucceeding day, who ſhall commit the ſame to writing, and lay it before the Viſiting Inſpectors, at their next meeting; and as the ſafety of the Priſon ſo much depends on their vigilance and attention, it is required, that no circumſtance ſhall prevent the performance of their regular and frequent rounds.

Signed by order of the Board,

February 26, 1792. GEORGE MEADE, Chairman.

APPROVED, JOHN BARCLAY, Mayor.

APPROVED, W. ROBERTSON, jun. } Judges of the
T. L. MOORE, } Court of Common Pleas.

APPROVED, HILARY BAKER, } Aldermen.
J. M. NESBITT, }

There are a vaſt number of charitable inſtitutions in this city, which would take up too much time here even to enumerate.

I went into the market frequently, and aſked the prices of all kinds of proviſions. For a round of beef I was aſked ſevenpence per pound, equal to fourpence per pound ſterling, but it was not equal in goodneſs to our's; veal, fivepence currency; mutton, ſixpence; an ox-heart, elevenpence, or ſixpence-halfpenny ſterling; for a fine fat turkey, a dollar; pigeons, very plenty and cheap; pork, exceeding fine and good, at three-pence-halfpenny and fourpence ſterling per pound.

They burn wood chiefly, a cord of which you may buy from on board ſhip, for five dollars, that is, a pile of logs eight feet long, and four feet ſquare. There are free negroes always waiting about the ſhips, with little neat ſaws in their hands, who offer to ſaw it up for you, for half a dollar a chord.

Poſtage of letters is dear at preſent; you pay for a ſingle letter, equal to threepence for thirty miles; under ſixty miles, fourpence; above one hundred, and leſs than one hundred and fifty miles, ſixpence. Every newſpaper ſent by poſt, under one hundred miles, pays one cent, or halfpenny.

The pleaſanteſt walk at Philadelphia, is the State Gardens, behind the Houſe of Repreſentatives. It

is

is ſomething like Kenſington Gardens, but not ſo large. I had intended to have went on to Baltimore, by the ſtage, which ſets out three times a week for that place, at nine in the morning, and arrives there the next day, to dinner, diſtance one hundred and two miles; but I was fearful of over-heating my blood and contracting a fever; for the heat of the weather, at this time, was almoſt inſupportable. Had I gone thither, I ſhould have been within forty-ſix miles of the new federal city of Waſhington, which I wiſhed very much to have ſeen.

There are the following regular Stages from Philadelphia.

Four Stages every day to Briſtol, Trenton, Prince Town, Elizabeth Town, and New York.

Two Stages to Baltimore, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, for one guinea, diſtance one hundred and two miles. From thence to the federal city of Waſhington, forty-ſix miles, at which place there is a ſtage alſo.

One to Harriſburgh, on the Suſquehanah, (forty-five miles from Northumberland Town) every Wedneſday.

One Stage to Lancaſter, every Tueſday and Friday.

It is ſixty miles on the road towards Harriſburgh; fare three dollars.

One Stage to Bethlehem, on the Lehi River, through German Town, every day, except Sunday, at three in the morning. A diſtance of about fifty miles, for which you pay only two dollars. This place is well worth ſeeing, from the peculiarity of the inhabitants living altogether, as one family. In their houſe or houſes of induſtry, every perſon is fully employed; the ſingle young men in one houſe, the ſingle young women in another, and the married in a third. Mr. Van Bleck, who has the chief direction of the whole, will anſwer any enquiries that may be made about it.

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Copper	Cent, is 1-hundredth part of a Dollar.		
	Half Cent.		
Silver	Dollar,	4s.	6d.
	Half ditto,	2	3
	Quarter ditto	1	1½
	Diſmes,	0	5 & 2-fifths.
	Half Diſmes,	0	2½ or 1-20th of a dollar.
Gold	Eagles, 10 Dollars,	45s.	0d.
	Half Eagles, 5 ditto,	22	6
	Quarter ditto, 2½ ditto,	11	3

The

The Gold Coin is not to be iſſued till the year 1800, when the mint is to be eſtabliſhed in the new federal city.

Four days before I came to Philadelphia, there arrived an embaſſy from the Cherokee and Creek Indians. I ſaw ſome of them, (Flamingo and Double-head,) walking the ſtreets, followed by a crowd of boys. I intended to have got acquainted with them, and informed them, that I was a ſubject of the great King George, on the other ſide the great waters, and that I wiſhed to ſmoke a calamet with them, and to have procured a belt of wampum; but when I heard that Flamingo (the tall, ſtout fellow I ſaw) had bragged publicly, that he had in his time ſhed human blood enough to ſwim in, I was ſo much ſhocked, that I never wiſhed to ſee them any more. They all lodged (about twenty men and women) in a kind of barn, at the weſt end of High-ſtreet, not far from the new manſion building for the Preſident. Some of the Indians, when they can get rum, will drink till they fall down ſenſeleſs on the ſpot, where they will lie, with hardly any motion, for ten or twelve hours; then riſe, as if out of a profound ſleep, ſtill ſtupid, and if they can get it, will repeat the doſe again, till they fall into the ſame ſituation. It ſeems the immoderate and general uſe of ſpirits, is the greateſt cauſe of their depopulation.

In the year 1761, the Indians began to be ſenſible of the bad effect of ſpirituous liquors. At a Congreſs

held at Oneida, September 8, a Sachem, at the concluſion of the treaty, finiſhed his ſpeech with theſe words:—"We requeſt that the great men would forbid the traders bringing any more rum amongſt us, for we find it not good; *it deſtroys our bodies and our ſouls.*"

About four years before this, a Mr. Eleazer Wheelock, and ſome other pious miniſters of the goſpel, attempted to convert theſe Indians to Chriſtianity, and eſtabliſhed an Indian ſchool, at Lebanon, in Connecticut. Among others, the famous Joſeph Brant was educated by him, who came over to England about ten years ago. But the Indian nations ſoon ſaw how little better the Engliſh themſelves were for being Chriſtians, and they ſoon left off ſending their children to their ſchools for education.

Two days after my arrival, I called on Mr. W. B. Grove, Member for North Carolina, at Francis's Hotel, by recommendation of Dr. Smith, of Prince Town, reſpecting the college going to be erected in North Carolina, (thirteen miles ſouth of Hillſborough, and twenty-five miles from Rawleigh, the ſeat of government) the preſidency of which was intended to be offered to Dr. Prieſtly; but as Dr. P. had informed me he had made up his mind to accept of no public employment whatever, the purport of my viſit was, to engage it, if poſſible, for a friend of mine in England, who had requeſted me to look out for ſuch a ſituation for him.

Mr.

Mr. Grove received me very cordially, and introduced me to Mr. Macon, his brother member, with whom I ſpent an hour or two very agreeably. In the courſe of converſation, I ſaid, I hoped their legiſlature would not vote a war with Great Britain, for the errors of our miniſtry, for I could aſſure them, the nation at large, were friendly and well diſpoſed towards them. "Why do you then ſuffer," ſays he, impatiently, "your miniſtry to act as they have lately done? Why do not you bring them to account, or turn them out?" "You may do it," ſaid I, "in your country, but it is a matter of ſome difficulty with us. Had Lord North and his colleagues, that involved us in a ruinous war with you, been brought to public juſtice, our preſent Miniſters would not have been hardy enough to have gone the lengths they now have done. But they know too well they can do it with impunity. Beſides, they have the art of bringing over, from time to time, the leaders of the whig intereſt, ſo that the people begin to diſtruſt all great men, as only ſiding with them till the Miniſter bids to their price."

I uſed to think Walpole's aſſertion, "That every man had his price," was too ſevere a ſatire on mankind; but from ſo many recent inſtances of great men becoming apoſtates, I fear there is too much reaſon for the obſervation.

Commend me, however, to honeſt Andrew Marvel, dining on his cold ſhoulder of mutton, ſweetened with the

the enjoyment of an independent mind, rather than to honeſt Edmund Burke, ruminating (but not in trope and figure) over *one thouſand two hundred pounds per annum, out of the civil liſt, with two thouſand five hundred pounds per annum more, out of the four and a half per cents, accepted by him, in defiance of a law (paſſed at his own particular inſtigation)* againſt ſuch enormous penſions being ever granted without the previous conſent of parliament, and for procuring which, his country once honored, reſpected, and loved him;

Heu quantum mutatus ab illo!

Mr. Grove the next day went with me to the State Houſe, and introduced me to the two Senators, Governor Martin and Mr. Hawkins, who, with himſelf, were truſtees to the new intended College; but public buſineſs ſoon engaging their attention, they informed me, I ſhould have a written anſwer from them the next morning; and Mr. Grove accordingly brought me the following:

"Senate Chamber, June 6, 1794.

"The Senators of North Carolina cannot take upon themſelves to give any opinion on the ſubject of your letter. They will receive with pleaſure any information Dr. Prieſtly may honor them with, relative to the character and qualifications of the Reverend I. P. E. They will lay the ſame before the Truſtees, at their next meeting, and communicate to him

him their determination thereon. They can only add, that a recommendation from Dr. Prieſtly, would inſure a friendly attention to, and a preference for any gentleman.

"W. B. GROVE,
Of the Houſe of Repreſentatives."

Here follows an Abſtract which I made from a Manuſcript of Mr. Joſeph Prieſtly (the Doctor's eldeſt Son) of his Obſervations during a Journey from Philadelphia to the Loyalſoc, on the weſtern branch of the Suſquehanah, one hundred and eighty miles N. W. of that City.

"*December* 14, 1793. We left Philadelphia, and paſſed the Falls of the Skuylkil to Norris Town, ſeventeen—to Pratt, eighteen—to Pottſgrove, twelve—and then to Reading, fifty-ſix miles from Philadelphia. Theſe places are all ſituate on the banks of the Skuylkil. The houſes at Reading are moſtly built of ſtone. We croſſed the river, and came to Hamburgh, a town lately built by the Germans. To Reads, fourteen miles. Here I ſaw a log houſe, very neat, with four rooms on a floor; the inſide work, including doors, windows, wainſcoting, locks, &c. altogether coſt only ſeventy pounds currency; (forty-two pounds;) it was taſty, and well finiſhed. The outſide work the owner did for himſelf. *Veniſon* is the common

common food, being in great plenty in the neighbouring woods.

"Sunbury, one hundred and thirty-one miles from Philadelphia. The land in this neighbourhood very rich, but not any great quantity of it to be cultivated, as the town is closely surrounded by mountains. It sells here from twenty-five to thirty pounds an acre. [*I suppose he means currency*] The prices of grain at Sunbury, are as follow:

Wheat	5s.	od.	currency, per bushel of 60lb.
Rye	4.	6	ditto.
Oats	2	6	ditto.
Buckwheat	2	6	ditto.

"Beef, threepence halfpenny, currency; venison, fourpence; butter, twopence per pound; labour, three shillings a day; (one shilling and ninepence three farthings sterling) or three shillings and ninepence, (two shillings and threepence sterling) if they find themselves in food. Crops, generally from twenty to thirty bushels an acre, [*of wheat, I suppose*] sent for sale usually to Middletown, (fifty miles down the Susquehanah, at its conflux with Swatara Creek) at two shillings and sixpence per hundred weight (one shilling and sixpence.) Carriage by land from Middleton to Philadelphia, is seven shillings and sixpence (four shillings and sixpence) per hundred weight. Cyder of good quality, sells at Sunbury for three to four dollars a barrel, of thirty one gallons

and

and a half. Surveying of land and making the proper return, coſts thirty-five ſhillings (twenty-one ſhillings ſterling) per hundred acres. In clearing of land, you pay thirty-five ſhillings per acre, for grubbing and burning, excluſive of cutting down the trees.

"Northumberland, is a town finely ſituate at the conflux of the eaſt and weſt branches of the Suſquehanah, one hundred and thirty-three miles from Philadelphia. Sunbury and Northumberland may contain from one hundred to one hundred and fifty houſes each. A log houſe, built upon a ſtone foundation, having four rooms, (with floors) twelve feet ſquare each, with a thorough paſſage, finiſhed in the inſide, in a plain manner, will coſt two hundred and fifty pounds currency, or one hundred and fifty pounds ſterling. As an inſtance of the rapid advance of land, we were informed, that the unoccupied lands in this town were offered to ſale two years ago, for two thouſand pounds. This year, the owner refuſed ten thouſand pounds."

Major Piatte's Obſervations, and Account of the Country three miles from Middleton, where he lives, ſeventy-ſix miles N. W. of Philadelphia.

Firſt. That a bed of limeſtone was found juſt below the ſurface of the earth, all over that part of the country.

Second. The winters are leſs ſevere there than on the

the eaſtern parts of the ſtate. In the beginning of March they break up the ground, and are ſeldom, if ever, affected with froſts afterwards.

Third. March, April, and May, was generally fine ſpring weather.

Fourth. The crop of wheat there, was about twenty-five buſhels from each acre.

Fifth. The then preſent price of grain, was as follows: wheat, five ſhillings and ſixpence, or three ſhillings and fourpence ſterling; rye, four ſhillings; oats, two ſhillings and ſixpence. Labour, three ſhillings a day.

Sixth. That land on the banks of the river, partly improved, ſells from three pounds to ſeven pounds per acre; and further back in the country, at thirty ſhillings on to ſix dollars per acre.

Muncy Creek, is one hundred and ſixty-two miles from Philadelphia, a fine ſtream of water; the lands on its borders are rich, and abounding with the fineſt of timber. The Suſquehanah navigable one hundred and twenty miles further up, for boats of ten tons burthen.

Whitaker, an inn-keeper there, gave me the following prices; For grubbing, fifteen ſhillings an acre, with

with two drams a day; ſheep coſt from ten ſhillings to twelve ſhillings and ſixpence (ſeven ſhillings ſterling;) wool, two ſhillings and ſixpence, or one ſhilling and ſixpence ſterling; beef, threepence halfpenny, or twopence farthing ſterling. Whitaker occupies lands there, under Mr. Wallis, paying one third of the produce as the rent; ploughs the ground (three or four inches deep, with eaſe) an acre and a half a day with one team. In one day, he often cuts down thirty timber trees to their proper lengths. He ſays, that ſixteen men can draw the logs and conſtruct a log houſe, with two large rooms on a floor, and two ſtories high, in a day. A man can grub an acre of land in four or five days. He valued his houſe (twenty-feet by eighteen) at ſixty pounds, or more, i. e. thirty-ſix pounds ſterling

The Loyalſoc (one hundred and ſeventy-four miles) is a very broad and rapid ſtream, running in a valley or bottom, ten or twelve feet lower than the reſt of the ground; the valley about half a mile broad, conſiſting entirely of very rich black mould, ſeveral feet deep. The timber upon it is exceeding lofty and fine, and grows without much underwood. This kind of land, whether on the banks of creeks or rivers, is called bottom land. *It is too rich for wheat*, but is excellent for Indian corn, or for grazing.

Mr. Woolſtoncraft examined the lands of the weſtern branch of the Suſquehanah; he prefers that part of the country to any other that he has yet ſeen.

He

He deſcribes the lands at the head of Muncy Creek, as beech lands, and the hills, as very fine lands, even to their tops. Alom is found in this country. He came down the Loyalſoc in a canoe, ten miles an hour. With reſpect to lands in that country, he ſaid, that Dr. Ruſh had given him his choice of ſeveral four hundred acre lots, (rich bottom lands) at five ſhillings an acre, ſix months credit. That Mr. Morris had offered forty thouſand pounds, currency, for Muncy farms, lying along the Suſquehanah ſeven or eight miles.

At Sunbury, I met, in my return, with Mr. Wallis, of Muncy. He had lately bought two hundred thouſand acres upon Toby's Creek, which is navigable into the Alleghany river; and, by a porterage of twenty miles, communicating with the Sinemahoning, and, by that creek, with the Suſquehanah. This land he would ſell for five ſhillings (three ſhillings ſterling) per acre, ready money.

The Suſquehanah abounds with ſhad, ſalmon, roach, trout, chub, ſun-fiſh, and perch. The lands produce from twenty-five to thirty buſhels of wheat per acre.

Mr. Prieſtly met with an ingenious ſettler, of the name of White, who has a diſtillery, where he makes his rye into whiſkey, after the following method:— To a buſhel and a half of rye, four quarts of malt, and a handful of hops, he adds fifteen gallons of boiling

boiling water, which ſtands four hours; then he adds ſixteen gallons more; he then adds two quarts of yeaſt (made during the ſummer, by boiling malt and hops.) It will take ſix days properly to ferment; in winter, ſeven days. It is now put into a ſtill, the bottom of which is defended from the heat of the fire by a row of pigs of iron and clay, the flue being carried round the body of the ſtill.

One buſhel of rye produces about eleven quarts, which ſells at four ſhillings and ſixpence per gallon. The waſh is good for the hogs.

(*N. B.* I had copied out, for the Printer, from my JOURNAL, thus far, before I found, by looking into Cooper's Pamphlet, that he had publiſhed theſe facts already; I forbear, therefore, writing further, and ſhall only proceed to add, from Mr. Prieſtly's Journal, what Cooper ſeems not to have noticed.)

Information reſpecting Hagar's Town, on the Potomack, Maryland ſide, part of the Shenandoah Valley, at the Head of the Waters of Anticſtam, ſeventy-five miles from Baltimore, eighty from Alexandria, fifty-four from Carliſle, and one hundred and ſixty from Pittſburgh.

N. B. The following Prices of Articles are in ſterling Money, and as it was in 1793.

Indian corn, one ſhilling and ſixpence a buſhel—wheat, three ſhillings—potatoes, fifteen-pence to eigh-

teen-pence per buſhel—flour, ſeven ſhillings and eightpence for one hundred and twelve pounds—apples, fifteen-pence per buſhel—butter, ſixpence per pound—cheeſe, ſixpence-halfpenny—brown ſugar, nine-pence-halfpenny—maple, ſevenpence—loaf, ſixteen-pence (cheaper when at peace in the Weſt Indies) Port wine, ſix ſhillings and nine-pence—Madeira, thirteen ſhillings and ſixpence. Beer not much uſed. Cyder, twopence three farthings per gallon (by the barrel, twopence)—mutton, twopence—veal, three-halfpence—bacon, fourpence-farthing—hams, five-pence-halfpenny. Fiſh, none but ſalted. Fowls, threepence each—ducks, ſevenpence-halfpenny to eightpence—ſoap, ſevenpence per pound—candles, ſevenpence—wood, a dollar a cord (a bundle made up eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet high) —coals, fourteen-pence per buſhel, dug in the neighbourhood, none uſed in dwelling houſes. Shoes, five ſhillings to ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence a pair. Of clothing, one hundred pound's worth in England, is here worth one hundred and forty pounds. The houſes built moſtly of wood; birch ſcantling coſts three-halfpence per foot, running meaſure. Maſons are paid for building brick wall, eighteen inches thick, fourpence per perch; bricks, three dollars a thouſand; window glaſs, ten dollars per hundred foot; female ſervants, two ſhillings a week; male, four dollars a month;—difficult to procure them.

The number of inhabitants in Hagarſtown is about two thouſand; a healthy country; a great trade, by means

means of the Potomac, with the weſtern country. The inhabitants are chiefly Germans. Here follows a liſt of the trades there: ſix working ſaddler's ſhops, two leather breeches makers, two copper ſmiths, ten blackſmiths, four rifle gunſmiths, two earthen-ware ſhops, two tin-plate workers, ſix hatters, five tan-yards, three blue dyers, (moſt of the families make home-ſpun cloth, as formerly in England) one fulling mill, three nail manufactories.

The roads are good in ſummer, except where the lime-ſtone makes them rough. A poſt to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia once a week.

The places of worſhip are—one Engliſh Epiſcopal, one German Lutheran, one German Preſbyterian, one Roman Catholic. The ſchools are—two Engliſh, one German, and one girl's boarding ſchool. The claſſics are not taught; no library, no book ſociety; one weekly newſpaper, (about two hundred and fifty copies ſold) beſides about fifty German newſpapers, from Lancaſter, every week, and fifty Baltimore ones. Soil, a dark loam, ſix inches thick; the wood, oak, black and white hiccory, walnut, and wild locuſt. Cattle require fodder from November till April. Price of eſtates, when about half cleared, from ſixteen to twenty-four dollars an acre. A good working pair of oxen, twelve pounds; cows, in the ſpring, ſoon after calving, three pounds; horſes for the plough, ſix pounds to eighteen pounds; fat ſheep, ſixteen or eighteen pounds to the quarter, about

twelve ſhillings; a cart for two horſes, five pounds; waggon, fifteen pounds; hay, thirty ſhillings a ton, of either timothy graſs, or clover, delivered in the town.

The buildings neceſſary on a farm there, are a barn, a ſmall warehouſe, or crib, (for they grow but little Indian corn) ſtables, and cow houſe. Theſe two laſt are generally under the barn, and built of ſtone. There is a county tax for roads, amounting to two ſhillings and threepence on ſixty pounds.

Information reſpecting the Counties of Frederic and Birkley, in Virginia, (part of the Shenandoah Valley) taken at a general Meeting of the Inhabitants, at Winchester and its vicinity, anno 1793.

Market at Winchester twice a week: a conſtant variety of butcher's meat in ſeaſon; poultry and veniſon in great plenty; pork fit for ſalting and bacon; good water found every where; Indian corn, at eighteen-pence ſterling per buſhel; oats on average, at fifteen-pence; wheat, two ſhillings to three ſhillings; barley eaſy to cultivate, but little in demand; (cyder and whiſkey being the common drink;) rye, two ſhillings and threepence; potatoes, fifteen-pence halfpenny per buſhel; wheat flour, ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence for one hundred pounds; apples, of fine flavour, and in great plenty, nine-pence per buſhel, at the fall, and from fourteen-pence to eighteen-pence halfpenny after Chriſtmas; peaches, one ſhilling and ſixpence to three

three ſhillings a buſhel; butter, fourpence halfpenny to ſeven-pence; cheeſe, fourpence halfpenny; country made honey, three ſhillings and ninepence a gallon; cane and maple ſugar, eightpence to ninepence per pound; Liſbon, ſix ſhillings a gallon; ſherry, ſix ſhillings and ninepence; Port, ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence; (beer, none made) London porter, twelve ſhillings a dozen; Philadelphia porter, nine ſhillings; old cyder, ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence a barrel of thirty gallons;—new, four ſhillings and ſixpence; mutton, pork, veniſon, twopence farthing per pound; ſalmon, forty-five ſhillings a barrel; ducks, four ſhillings and ſixpence to ſix ſhillings and ninepence a dozen; geeſe, thirteen-pence halfpenny to eighteen-pence a piece; turkeys, thirteen-pence halfpenny to twenty-two pence halfpenny a piece; wild turkeys, two ſhillings and threepence; pheaſants, fourpence halfpenny; partridges, ninepence to twelvepence per dozen; candles, ninepence per pound.

Lodging and board in the town of Wincheſter, from twelve pounds to twenty-two pounds ten ſhillings per annum; ditto, in the country, from nine pounds to thirteen pounds ten ſhillings; wages to houſhold ſervants, eight pounds; to female, four; land there, is from fifteen ſhillings to ſeventy five ſhillings an acre, and ſtill riſing; working oxen, nine pounds a pair, (or forty dollars;) a good cow and calf, three pounds; a plough horſe, ſeven pounds ten ſhillings to thirteen pounds, ten ſhillings; waggon horſes, from thirteen pounds ten ſhillings to twenty-ſeven

pounds; ſheep, from ſix ſhillings to nine ſhillings; lambs, a dollar a piece; hay, thirty ſhillings in town, and twenty-two ſhillings and ſixpence in the country; ſize of eſtates, from fifty to two thouſand acres. The maple ſugar tree not cultivated. Market for produce, is Alexandria, on the Potomac; waggons will take a barrel of flour, weighing one hundred and ninety-ſix pounds, for five ſhillings and ninepence; the diſtance is eighty miles. Flour ſells here at twenty ſhillings a barrel.

In 1741, the only towns of note in Maryland, were Annapolis, Cheſter, and George Town; the latter place, in 1736, had but fifteen houſes; in four years, they increaſed to ſeventy; Baltimore then had not a being; in 1795, it had two thouſand houſes, one hundred and fifty-two ſtores, or ſhops, and eleven thouſand inhabitants.

Taken from Mr Toulmin's Journal.

A gentleman of Virginia means to fix all his ſons in Kentucky, not doubting but that it will be the firſt in the Union. This perſon took ſervants thither, hired a waggon with four horſes and a driver, from Frederickſburgh to Red Stone, for eighteen pounds fifteen ſhillings, in which he took two thouſand pounds weight of goods, and the children of his ſlaves; at Red Stone, he purchaſed a boat for ſix pounds nine ſhillings, in which he carried down the Ohio river, thirteen

thirteen horſes, twenty-one negroes, thirteen white people, and one hundred pounds worth of bulky articles. No diſtinction aſſumed on account of rank or property. A general attachment to the federal union; but a jealouſy of the monied intereſt of the Northern ſtates.

Buſineſs conducted at popular aſſemblies with regularity and propriety; no ſymptoms of ariſtocratical influence, but a prevailing jealouſy of a man of large fortune.

A candidate for an office will ſometimes canvaſs, but the reputation of an opponent will often obtain a vote in preference. Elections conducted very quiet—ſeldom any diſorder. No expences attend them. All males, from fifteen to forty-five, liable to ſerve in the militia.

A gentleman uſed to ſend every year for labourers from Scotland, and indenture them for five years, who all in the end obtained plantations for themſelves. Price of land depends on ſoil and convenience to market. They are moſt of them very indifferent ploughmen.

In the Geneſſee country, have lately been diſcovered two ſulphur ſprings. Before this, it was generally ſuppoſed there were no mines of ſulphur in any part of the United States.

Observations on the City of Philadelphia.

All the ſtreets run parallel, or croſs each other at right angles.

Almoſt every houſe of trade has an aſcent of ſteps to enter, and a ſloping cellar window or door, to receive goods, &c.

Many houſes five, ſome ſix ſtories high; all roofed with ſhingles, i. e. with pieces of oak, of the ſhape of tiles, but twice as large. The houſes (at leaſt the modern ones) built of brick.

High-ſtreet, is the wideſt ſtreet, and is about the centre of the town, reaching from the river Delawar, nearly two miles towards the Skuylkil; it is forty yards wide, and down the middle of the ſtreet is a market houſe, thirty feet wide, and half a mile long; in one part of it is the ſhambles, another, poultry and garden-ſtuff, &c. Here you can have a good long walk in all weather, and here it was (being oppoſite Dr. Franklyn's houſe) where he uſed to walk moſt evenings in the early part of his life.

Every thirty yards there is a public pump erected in all the principal ſtreets.

No ſlaves allowed here, but moſt of the ſervants and labourers are free negroes.

A great many Germans ſettled at Philadelphia; on the

the ſigns over their ſhop doors they have their names and trades expreſſed both in Engliſh and German text, viz. Alleyne Innis, Hat Maker. Alleyne Innis, Hath Maker.

A tax on dogs and one horſe chairs, five ſhillings per annum.

Executions ſeldom happen here. A law paſſed laſt ſeſſion, that nobody ſhould undergo the puniſhment of death, except it be for murder.

More thunder and lightning here in one week than in England a whole year.

Very little card playing in this city; they often make viſits without introducing them; yet Engliſh cuſtoms and manners generally prevail: the ladies in veiled bonnets, carrying large fans, like the faſhion of laſt year in England: the gentlemen with round hats, ſhort canes in their hands, their coats in the Engliſh taſte, and wearing pantaloons.

Schools for genteel female education ſcarce and much wanted, as Mr. Hamilton told me.

Houſe flies very numerous and troubleſome in the ſummer months; and the croaking of the bull frogs very loud and diſagreeable in the environs of the city.

The weather very changeable; Fahreinheit's ther-

mometer

mometer was at 95, July 2, 1792, and the next day, at 72, and a week after again at 91; May 3, at 54, and May 31, at 92; January 23, at 14, and January 31, at 39; this is very different from Briſſot's account of it; but theſe extremes are obſerved to leſſen every year, as the back country becomes more cultivated.

Smith, ſo common a name in America, that in Philadelphia alone, there are eighty-ſix trading houſes of that name.

Butter, from fifteen-pence to eighteen-pence per pound, and not very good.

At leaſt one out of ten that I met in the ſtreets was a French perſon, wearing the tri-coloured cockade, the men with them in their hats, the women on their breaſts.

The ſtate of ſociety ſeems here to be very ſimilar to that which, in England, is found at Briſtol, where there is an intermixture of Quakers, except that card-playing is not ſo frequent.

The chief revenue of the United States ariſes not from internal taxation, which is very light, but from the duties on the imports and tonnage; theſe in the year 1794, amounted to 1.467.000 dollars and in 1795, five million five hundred thouſand dollars.

So

So light are their taxes, that all the inland duties together do not make more than a ſeventh part of the national revenue. A gentleman at New York told me, that all the taxes of every kind levied on his houſe, which he rented at two hundred and ten pounds per annum, amounted to no more than ſix pounds five ſhillings.

The national debt of the United States amounted to about ſixteen millions ſterling, which is ſuppoſed to bear far leſs proportion to their national wealth than our's, not even a fourth, and is every year leſſening that proportion.

The annual exports a few years ſince, amounted to only ſeventeen millions of dollars; in the three ſucceeding years, they were nearly as follows, viz. twenty-one, twenty-ſix, and thirty-three millions. For the year, ending in September, 1795, they amount to nearly forty-eight millions; ſo that in the ſhort ſpace of five years their value has trebled, and even their actual quantity has been greatly augmented.

The Engliſh are apt to think of General Waſhington as the Greeks did of Hector—

"When Hector falls, then Ilion is no more;"

I was much of that opinion myſelf, before I went to America, but I now think otherwiſe: their government is of that mild excellent frame as to require in the

the executive power not great abilities, as the complicated affairs of Europe do, but only a cool judgment, and a slowneſs to act. If America avoids war and interference in the politics of Europe, nothing can hurt her. The ſpirit obſerved in their political clubs and ſelf-created ſocieties will do no material miſchief; it will only keep them from falling into that ſupineneſs and paſſive acquieſcence to the meaſures of miniſtry, which have been ſo fatal to the liberties of the people in other countries. The warm animated diſputes between the plebeians and patricians in ancient Rome, was the foundation of all its greatneſs, and ſo, in my opinion, will be the ſparrings between the federaliſts and the anti-federaliſts. A vigorous executive power is unneceſſary in ſtates like thoſe of America.

Being in company, at Francis's Hotel, with Mr. Grove, and ſome other members from the ſouthern ſtates, I argued as forcibly as I could againſt the injuſtice and impolicy, in caſe of a war between the two countries, of ſequeſtrating or attacking the property of our countrymen lodged in their funds, upon the good faith of their public ſecurities. Mr. Grove ſmiled acroſs to one of the gentlemen on the oppoſite ſide, and ſaid, I might ſatisfy myſelf that ſuch a meaſure would never be adopted, however it might have been threatened.

When Mr. Dayton's propoſed reſolution for the ſequeſtration of all debts due to Britiſh ſubjects, was under debate, Mr. I. Smith quoted a writer upon the law

law of nations, juſtifying all repriſals upon the effects of individuals of the aggreſſing nation indiſcriminately, *except ſtock in the public funds.* Mr. Giles, however, was of opinion, that there could be no rational diſtinction in principle. Mr. Swift acknowledged, on the firſt view of the ſubject, he had been inclined to favour the propoſition, but on more mature deliberation, thought it a direct violation of the law of nations.

If, however, America ſhould be bold enough, as an hoſtility againſt Great Britain, to violate her public faith, by ſequeſtrating the private property of individuals, depoſited *bona fide* in her funds, ſhe will highly diſgrace herſelf, and American faith will become as infamous and proverbial as Punic faith.

Mr. Grove introduced me, one day, at the State Houſe, to Colonel Parker, the Member for Virginia, who after ſome little converſation, gave me an invitation to return with him, and offered, upon the adjournment of Congreſs, which was to be the next day, to take me with him, in his chariot, to Norfolk, and ſtrongly preſſed me to ſettle there, and eſtabliſh a manufactory, and that I might have the *work of the ſlaves* almoſt for nothing. As I am ſpeaking of Virginia, I would here inform my reader, that there is a pariſh in the county of Weſtmoreland, called Waſhington, as long ago as 1720 or 30, before the Preſident was born, his family having come out from England (Lincolnſhire I believe) about 1657, and ſettled in that part of Virginia. There is a pariſh in England, called Waſhington,

ington, ſomewhere in the county of Durham, from whence the family probably originated.

RETURN TO NEW YORK.

I ſet out on my return to New York, from the Indian Queen, No. 15, South-Fourth-ſtreet, at three in the morning. The ſtage is to take us thither in one day, a diſtance of more than ninety-two miles. The only paſſengers at ſetting off, were, Mr. W. Prieſtly and myſelf. It was a fine ſtar light morning when we paſſed through the environ Kenſington, and in the firſt hour we reached Frankfort townſhip. In croſſing the bridge over Pennipack Creek, our horſes, full of ſpirit, took fright, and were very near leaping the battlements of the bridge, which are very low. At ſun riſe we reached the Red Lion. The ſloping ground here, forms a beautiful ſituation for a gentleman's country houſe, on the banks of the Poquaſſink Creek. From this place, a road runs directly north to Warminſter and Hateſborough, which former being the name of my native place, in England, I wiſhed very much to have viſited, as probably ſome people of that town might have ſettled there, and named it, in compliment to their own native place.

I have obſerved that no muſquitoes had yet appeared at Philadelphia, notwithſtanding the exceſſive heat, although I had before found them in great plenty in the neighbourhood of New York.

At

At fifteen miles from Philadelphia, we paſſed a burying ground, cloſe to the road ſide: I ſaw no houſe or chapel near it. It is a ſquare of thirty yards, encloſed with a ſtone wall, and here four or five families bury their dead, without any funeral ſervice whatever over the corpſe, as I was informed.

We paſſed a ſmall tract of land, of about ten acres, that was lately cleared. Only two months before, it was a thick wood. The trees had been firſt girdled, that is, the bark cut away in a circle round each tree, which prevents the aſcent of the ſap, and kills them ſpeedily. A dextrous woodcutter (the Connecticut men are famous) will in three months, cut and clear three acres, and ſplit up the wood into rails for fences: he will contract to do it at twenty ſhillings currency, per acre, or twelve ſhillings ſterling. They next burn the old ſtumps, with a fire made round each with the ſmall wood, which kills its vegetation. In this operation they had been lately engaged. By July 16, buck wheat will be ſown there, which will be fit to reap about November 1; after which it will probably be ploughed up, and ſowed at once to wheat. A man's pay here, is half a dollar a day, and his keeping. If the ground ſhould prove too luxuriant for wheat, then rye is ſown, which is an excellent grain, they ſay, to clear the ground.

We now travelled eight or ten miles along the banks of the Delaware, to Briſtol, and then to Trenton, to breakfaſt, which is about thirty miles from Philadelphia.

phia. I went to the Printing Office there, and procured a quantity of old news papers; among the reſt, ſeveral Kentucky ones, which were very amuſing and novel. I read ſeveral abſurd and idle ſtories about the ſtate of the war in Europe, and its events, which were much exaggerated, as may be partly ſuppoſed, in paſſing to ſuch a remote part of the world. They are hungry for news, and the printers know their ſtomachs will ſwallow any thing. Here we took into our vehicle two very ſmart young women, who were going to a country dance, about ten miles off: they were charming company, very facetious, innocent, and modeſt withal, and we were very loath to part with them.

I muſt, however, go back to inform you that I enquired the price of proviſions at Trenton, and found, that beef ſold that day for eightpence per pound, or fourpence halfpenny ſterling; mutton, fourpence (twopence halfpenny;) veal, fourpence; (twopence halfpenny.) This was dearer than common, on two accounts: the great quantity lately bought up for exportation, upon taking off the embargo; and the aſſembly of the ſtate being then ſitting at Trenton.

Land here ſells, of the beſt kind, at about ten pounds an acre. I obſerved ſeveral ſmall flocks of ſheep in this neighbourhood: their breed ſeems not to be much encouraged in theſe ſtates, mutton not being a favorite food. Orchards in abundance along the road ſide.

The natural wood of this tract is oak and cheſnut, and

and many of the butternut trees; a few trees of the catalpa, planted for ornaments before the houſes, the ſmell of whoſe leaf reſembles coffee. I have as yet ſeen no elm tree in America. Fern is ſeldom or never ſeen here, but I have heard there is ſome found in the neighbourhood of Boſton.

Near Princetown are large plantations of the Italian mulberry tree, for the culture of the ſilk worm. Some of the farmers greatly object to them, as interfering with more uſeful domeſtic occupations, and encouraging too much habits of idleneſs.

At Milſtone Creek we paſſed Kingſtone, a ſmall ſcattered village, or townſhip, with ſcarce three houſes in ſight together. The roads very rough and ſtoney. As we approach New Brunſwick, we deſcend a long gradual hill over a plain, and the town appears ſimilar to the entrance of Alresford from the city of Wincheſter. On the right ſide of the town I ſaw the large extended barracks which were formerly occupied by Lord Cornwallis and his troops, who were ſtationed here during three winter months. Here we dined, and then croſſed the Rariton River in the ferry. The bridge of five arches which had been carried away by the late floods, had now ten or twenty men at work upon it, (or in boats) repairing it. We next came to Piſcataway, through a very poor ſandy ſoil. The land here may be bought for leſs than five pounds an acre.

I ſaw a few crows fly along, which were the firſt and only ones I obſerved in America. Rooks they have none, as I am told. I ſhould ſuppoſe it would be well worth the attention of their government to import the breed, as the country abounds ſo much with inſects, worms, and reptiles. A farmer, in England, who deſtroys or drives them from his eſtate, finds a great difference in this reſpect, far more than the value of what corn they eat. The magpie is a bird not known there. Of ſome kinds of birds they have great plenty, ſuch as robins, ſwallows, cat birds, and king birds, or men of war, as ſome call them.

Now we paſs a road, branching off to our right, to Amboy and Sandy Hook; and we ſoon after reach Woodbridge. While they changed horſes, I went round to ſurvey the houſe and garden, and found a weaving ſhop, where two men were weaving linen ſheeting, out of flax raiſed and ſpun by neighbouring families, who brought their yarn to them to make it up into cloth. Theſe men told me they could weave fourteen yards a day of yard-wide ſheeting. It was not very fine, as may be ſuppoſed. Five miles further on, we paſſed a ſaw mill, on Raway river; a very profitable erection in every ſtate, if ſecured from the effects of ſudden floods, very common in this country, to the ruin of many a once profitable concern. We ſtop at the Wheat-ſheaf to water our horſes, and proceed over a very unpleaſant country till we reach Elizabeth Town; a very low ſituation, near the marſhes. Governor Livingſton has a country ſeat, about half a mile to the left, on an eminence.

Three

Three miles further, we paſſed a large Baptiſt Meeting Houſe, ſtanding alone on our right, and then came to Newark, about five in the evening. The weather had been uncommonly hot, and I felt myſelf ſo uncomfortable, that I was glad here to quit the ſtage, and ſtay till the next day. I opened my portmanteau and changed myſelf, and having now got a comfortable diſh of tea, with plenty of good cream, at the Hounds and Horn, kept by Archer Gifford, I was ſo well refreſhed as to walk over every part of the town. The ſtreets are very wide, with the houſes ſeparated from each other by gardens and outlets. It is ſo increaſed as to have doubled its inhabitants within the laſt ten years, and the land riſen in value from ten to thirty pounds an acre. A large manufactory of leather and ſhoes, carried on here. There are four meetings or churches, one of which is peculiarly elegant, with a handſome ſpire, two hundred and two feet high, ninety-ſeven long, and ſixty-ſix feet in breadth, built of ſtone. Near the top is a gallery on the outſide, from whence you have a beautiful view of Staten and Long Iſlands, Hudſon's River, New York, &c. &c. A large brick building is now erecting here for a grammar ſchool; one large apartment in it is already opened, for the youth of both ſexes to meet and learn to ſing. As night ſat in, the fire flies afforded conſtant entertainment in my walks. The next morning I went a mile out of the town, to ſee the new bridge over the Poſaick, erected to avoid the frequent diſagreeable delays at this ferry. It is neatly framed of wood, with a draw bridge to let the ſchooners and other veſſels paſs. Another

bridge of the ſame kind is going to be erected over the Hackinſack, which will be a great convenience to travellers to and from New York, and places adjacent. I remarked ſome very beautiful elevated ſituations for houſes, not yet occupied. On the green, adjoining to Newark, is lately erected a high pole, ſurmounted with the cap of liberty. Hearing there was a meeting of the inhabitants, I followed the croud into a large town hall, where I found them debating about the means and ordering of the commemoration of July 4, then approaching, (the æra of their independence.) It was determined there ſhould be a proceſſion to church, and a ſermon preached on the occaſion, but as to a feaſt, it was decreed, that every perſon ſhould do as they liked beſt. Beds were ſo ſcarce at the inn, that two of us ſlept on the floor of the large parlour. The inns are in general very ſmall, travelling not having been very frequent till of late, and the houſes built only for private families. I went next morning to an exhibition of wild beaſts, among which was a buffalo, juſt brought from Kentucky; it reſembled an ill ſhaped cow, and of the colour of an aſs. There are four or five poſt chaiſes kept in this place, and a multitude of one-horſe chaiſes, which pay, I think, five ſhillings a year tax to the ſtate of New Jerſey. There is a ſtage every day in the ſummer, which ſets out at ſix o'clock in the morning for New York, from Archer Gifford's, (fare three ſhillings currency) and returns again to dinner, about three. It puts up in New York, at the corner of Cortland-ſtreet, and Broadway. It is very convenient for thoſe who

live

live at Newark, and carry on their buſineſs at New York. There is, I am told, a very genteel neighbourhood here, and much tea viſiting. It is alſo a great thoroughfare, and may be reckoned a very neat pleaſant country town. Mr. Harriot's houſe is beautifully ſituated on a kind of cliff; there I breakfaſted, according to a promiſe, I made when I went to Philadelphia. Mrs. Harriot, who had lived here two years, complained much of the exceſſive heat in ſummer, and the extreme cold in the winter, as what ſhe had not been uſed to in England.

I had not time to go and ſee Schuyler's copper mine, about four miles from this place: it was firſt diſcovered about the year 1776, but upon breaking out of the war, it was not much worked till lately. It is now worked by a ſteam engine, and I am told, yields from the ore, three fourths copper. A mill for ſmelting, is going to be erected at Paterſon.

While at Newark, I heard much converſation about the Paterſon manufactory, at the Falls in that neighbourhood, as a very expenſive undertaking; alſo of the roguery of the different managers, placed at different times at the head of it; chiefly men of ruined fortunes, from England; men who undertook it, merely to aggrandize themſelves, at any rate. I have already given my opinion, on the fate of theſe undertakings. America has *many* better ſources of national wealth, at preſent, than manufacture.

At ten o'clock, I took a place in the ſtage, for New York, and paid half a dollar, being nine miles. The road is, for the moſt part, over a ſwamp, and it is made paſſable by ſticks of timber laid acroſs it all the way, ſo cloſe together, that the horſes cannot ſtep between. One of my fellow travellers ſuddenly called out, "A ſnake, a ſnake! and ſee the bird following it." The fact was, a large black ſnake was ſtretched before us, on the road, faſcinating a poor bird, and he had ſo far ſucceeded, before the rattle of our carriage diſturbed him, that when he retired ſlowly into the ruſhes, by the road ſide, the bird actually followed him. The driver told us, it was a very common occurrence. Monſieur Barrè, a captain of the Perdrix French frigate, which lay in North River, was a paſſenger with us; a handſome, well looking, manly perſon, with ſenſible and pleaſant converſation; yet to ſee him with a pair of gold ear rings dangling next his cheeks, filled me with diſguſt.

After croſſing the Paſſaick and Hackinſack Rivers, we came to Paulus Hook, and were ſoon ferried over Hudſon's River, to the city of New York. I went immediately to Mrs. Lorings, to enquire for Dr. and Mrs. Prieſtley, and found they were gone to dine with Mr. Oſgood, a gentleman I was acquainted with, and where I had before dined. I came in juſt as the wines and deſert were placed on the table, and found a large party, of twenty-two ladies and gentlemen. Beſides Dr. and Mrs. Prieſtley, there were: the Biſhop of New York and his Lady, a relation of mine, by marriage, Mr.

Mr. Genet, the late French Ambaſſador, Melancthon Smith, and others, beſides Mrs. Oſgood, the Miſs Franklyns, and many ladies. The two Miſs Franklyns are the daughters of Mrs. Oſgood, by her former huſband. They are charming accompliſhed young women. I promiſed myſelf much pleaſure and delight in cultivating an acquaintance with them, while I was at New York, but to my great mortification, a few days afterwards, they ſet out on a viſit to their relations, at Boſton. We had much intereſting converſation after dinner, eſpecially on political ſubjects. I could not help remarking, that I was ſeated between the Biſhop and Dr. Prieſtley, the ſeat of war in England, but of peace and civility here. (No loaves and fiſhes in the way.) When we retired to the drawing room, for tea and coffee, converſation continued too intereſting for any one to propoſe cards, and about ten in the evening, we ſeparated.

Mrs. Loring's pleaſant lodging houſe being too full to admit me, I took up my quarters at Mrs. Gordon's, No. 137, Greenwich-ſtreet, a new built pleaſant houſe; paying eight dollars a week, for lodging and boarding.

Saturday, *June* 14, went with Dr. and the two Mrs. Prieſtley's to call on Dr. Prevooſt, the Biſhop, a pleaſant agreeable man, of plain manners and good ſenſe. No honours annexed to the office of Biſhop, in America. You neither addreſs them as Lords, nor Right Reverend Fathers in God. His Lady was a Miſs Bouſfield, from Ireland, ſiſter to Colonel Bousfield, a genteel, pleaſing, and agreeable woman.

June 15, being Trinity Sunday, the divines preached almoſt univerſally in ſupport of that doctrine. The famous interpolated text, which Dr. Clarke has juſtly noticed, was not forgotten: "There are three that bear record in heaven." At Trinity Church, I heard Dr. Beach preach from theſe words: "Acquaint now thyſelf with God, and be at peace with him, thereby good ſhall come unto thee." In a very perſonal manner, he applied them to Dr. Prieſtley, as if the cauſe of all his troubles was his ignorance of the nature of the Deity. They are really afraid of Dr. Prieſtley, and are preparing publications againſt Unitarianiſm, making no doubt of a complete victory.

A ſhip arrived to-day, from Leith, in Scotland, with above a hundred paſſengers, come out to ſettle.

Monday, *June* 16, we dined with Mr. Bridgen, at his country houſe, three miles out of New York, on the Eaſt River. Our party were, General Gates and his Lady, the four Prieſtleys, and two other gentlemen, beſides the family. The top diſh was an excellent fiſh, called a ſheep's head, ſtewed, reſembling tench, but much better. In the deſert was a plate of currants, but they were not fully ripe, a proof that their ſeaſons are not much backwarder than ours. General Gates drank to me, at table, as his countryman. The General finding I was an Engliſh clothier, complained he could never get any good ſuperfine broad cloth, at New York, though he had tried every ſhop there. "Why," ſays he, ſmiling, "do you put us off with

ſuch

ſuch inferior cloth." There was an addition to our party at tea; a Mrs. Beckman, the mother of twelve ſons and daughters, and ſtill appears capable of producing as many more. Mr. Bridgen, our hoſt, is the father of eighteen. In Hanover-ſquare, in New York, Mr. Atkinſon, who lives there, told me, that four of his neighbours make up fifty-two children, in their joint families. This is the way, indeed, to ſtock a new country with inhabitants. Three of the Miſs Beckman's accompanied their mother, one of whom, it was ſaid, was well ſkilled in Greek and Latin: this, however, was not the whole of her accompliſhments: ſhe was handſome, nor had her deep ſtudies at all injured a very beautiful complexion. On our return, in the evening, William Prieſtley and myſelf, went to ſup with our friend Mr. Lewis, where we met Mr. and Mrs. Atkinſon; the latter a very ſenſible woman. Speaking of land purchaſes, Mr. Atkinſon ſaid, a friend of his had bought a tract of land, ſix years ago, at threepence an acre, which he has lately ſold again, at five dollars an acre, or twenty-two ſhillings and ſixpence ſterling; an immenſe profit in ſix years, but this is an uncommon caſe.

June 17. Took a ride with Mr. Lewis, in his phaeton, ſix or eight miles along the banks of Hudſon's River, then croſſed the iſland eaſtward, and returned by the ſide of Eaſt River, or Sound. It abounds with country ſeats of gentlemen and merchants, commanding ſea views; amongſt others, is a beautiful place belonging

ing to Mr. Wilkes, a nephew to the Chamberlain of London, which is ſoon to be diſpoſed of. Mr. Lewis's pair of bay horſes, coſt him ſeventy-two pounds currency, or forty pounds ten ſhillings ſterling: they are good horſes, and well trained to their buſineſs, one ſix, the other ſeven years old, and reckoned well worth the money. On our return, we ſaw a ſchooner that had juſt come down Hudſon's River, from Albany, diſcharging her cargo, which conſiſted of three-ſcore fine mules, bought by a New York merchant, to ſend to the Weſt Indies. It muſt be a very good trade to breed them, for as well as I remember, they told me, they would fetch from forty to ſixty pounds currency, a piece, in the Weſt Indies.

June 18. Dr. Prieſtley and family ſet off from New York for Philadelphia: I accompanied them acroſs North River, to Paulus Hook. He purpoſes ſtaying at Philadelphia one fortnight only, and then goes up the Suſquehanah to Northumberland town, to a houſe his ſons had ſome time before his arrival, fitted up for his reception; a full proof, that he came to America for peace and retirement, and not with any view to any public ſituation, of which, to my knowledge, he had many offered, and all of which, without any heſitation whatever, he poſitively declined. He told me, as we paſſed the river together, that his reception was highly flattering to him, and far beyond what he either wiſhed or expected.

June 19. Called, out of curioſity, at J. Wareham's

ham's Regiſter Office, No. 110, Maiden-lane, to enquire the price of a farm, advertiſed by him for ſale, in Monmouth County, New Jerſey. It conſiſted of ſix hundred and fifty-ſix acres, thirty of which is cultivated, the reſt in timber; a dwelling houſe and ſtables, a griſt mill, with a never failing ſtream of water, and a new ſaw mill, which he ſaid would cut two thouſand feet of board in a day; alſo a young planted orchard.

Likewiſe another eſtate, near it, of four hundred and eighty-ſeven acres, three hundred of it ſalt meadow, and plenty of freſh meadow at a little expence, enough to ſupport one hundred and fifty head of cattle, with an indiſputable title.

He offered the two eſtates together, for one thouſand four hundred pounds currency, or ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven pounds ten ſhillings ſterling: I ſuſpect it, however, to be an unhealthy ſituation, by obſerving its ſituation in the map of New Jerſey. I mention the above, juſt to give my reader a matter of fact account of the value of land.

At the ſame office, I was recommended to the purchaſe of an eſtate in Elizabeth Town, only fifteen miles from New York; conſiſting of one hundred and eighty acres, eighty of which is cultivated; with a very good houſe and garden; belonging to a Mr. Robinſon, who lives on the premiſes: five windows in front, and three ſtories high, including the attic. For the

the whole of this, he aſked one thouſand five hundred pounds currency, or eight hundred and forty-three pounds fifteen ſhillings ſterling. It is a pleaſant town, on the great road between New York and Philadelphia, to which places, four ſtages paſs every day. A cheap place to live in, and you may go by water ſeveral times every day, to and from New York, for tenpence ſterling, or one ſhilling and ſixpence currency. You go it generally, (at leaſt I did) in an hour and a half.

I have heard, to-day, that Mr. Wilkes's beautiful houſe, and improvements, are offered for ſale; now rented by Mr. Ludlow. It has four elegant fronts, and a portico, with eighty acres of improved land round it; is five miles from New York, on the banks of Hudſon's or North River; commands a fine view of the river and city, and is offered for four thouſand pounds currency.

Friday, June 20. A ſhip arrived to-day, at the battery, from Ireland, which brings over four hundred and thirty-five paſſengers. I made a point to find many of them out, and aſk them why they left their country: they told me the times were ſo hard, and every thing ſo dear, that with all their induſtry, they could not live. They ſaid they had all paid their paſſage; that near two hundred of them were weavers of diaper and dimity. They told me, that moſt of them were going to the weſtern parts of Connecticut, to ſettle on new lands. Many other arrivals of this kind lately, and great plenty of poor Engliſh manufacturers, who

who would be glad to ſettle at their old buſineſſes, if they could get employ. Mr. Dixon told me, that when he has ſometimes put them into the loom, at his manufactory, they generally leave him when they have ſaved up a little money, and go to ſettle on new land. The flattering proſpect of eaſe and independence, to be acquired by moderate labour, ſoon attracts their notice, as thoſe who make large purchaſes of land, hold out ſuch great encouragement. The following terms were offered to one Moxam: To have poſſeſſion of fifty acres, the firſt five years, for nothing, except a condition to erect a log houſe, and cultivate it before he cultivates any other land. He is then to be offered the purchaſe of the land, at a market price. If he will not buy, he muſt pay one ſhilling an acre, as rent, per annum, for the next five years; and if at the end of ten years, he does not quit it, or buy it, he is to pay eighteen guineas a year for ever.

This informant alſo ſaid, that you might get almoſt any land cleared, in New York County, for the expence of twenty-four ſhillings per acre, and find them food, or forty ſhillings currency, to find themſelves. The Beavers will ſometimes clear a ſpot of land very neatly, cutting down trees, and carrying away the timber, reduced into ſhort logs, by their wonderful ſagacity and ſkill. It is a fortunate circumſtance to have purchaſed land where theſe induſtrious animals have made a ſettlement. At ſome of them, there has been four ton of hay cut on an acre.

Satur-

Saturday, June 21. I had a pleaſant rural ramble, in Long Iſland. As ſoon as I had breakfaſted, I got into the ferry boat, at the Fly Market, and for two-pence, was ferried over to Brooklyn. There finding a coachee, going to Flat Buſh, I mounted the vehicle, and ſoon found myſelf in company with two French emigrants, who could not ſpeak a word of Engliſh, nor could I very well underſtand their French, and it was truly ridiculous, to ſee us converſing by ſigns, and occaſional monoſyllables, which puzzled more than explained. However we ſoon got to Flat Buſh (about five miles) where I obſerved a College, or Academy; thither, as ſoon as the coachee ſtopped, I directed my ſteps. I was very civilly received, and ſhewn up into the library, where I ſaw a very good pair of Globes of Adams's, a reflecting teleſcope of Dolland's, and an electrical apparatus. A ſmall, but well-choſen library; but ſeeing very few Greek or Latin books, I aſked the reaſon of it: the maſter informed me, that though they had near a hundred pupils, from different ſtates of the Union, and ſome as far off as from Georgia, that very few of them learned the claſſics; which (from the idea that it employed too much of a boy's time,) was getting very much out of faſhion. There were, he ſaid, now ſuch good tranſlations into Engliſh, of almoſt all the fine claſſic authors, that the knowledge of them, could be obtained very competently, without a young man's hammering ſo long a time at *hic, hæc, hoc*, and τυπτω, τυψω, τετυφα: I ſmiled at his obſervation, which encouraged him to ſay, that the habits and manners of America were ſo far different from thoſe of Europe,

Europe, that they did not want to breed up men of deep ſpeculation and abſtract knowledge; for a man amongſt them, was no more valuable, than as he was uſeful in improving the ſtate of the country. I thought there was good ſenſe in his obſervations. The endowment, he ſaid, allows only ſix pounds for each boy, but it generally made an expence of thirty pounds a head; the reſt is defrayed by their parents. It was kept very clean and healthy, and every thing in neat order. It was then the vacation time. I returned to the place where the ſtage was waiting its hour, and there found another French gentleman, at lodgings. He aſſured me he paid for lodging and boarding, but two dollars a week, and was very comfortably accommodated. He was under affliction; had been captain of a veſſel, taken from him at Port au Prince, and he had retired hither alone, with the wreck of his fortune, waiting the event of the war, or ſome favourable change of circumſtance, to try to recover his property. He was ſtudying the Engliſh language. He had the Bible, the Spectators, Salmon's Geography, ſeveral hiſtorical and political works. Among the latter, I could not help remarking, "Pigs Meat for the Swiniſh Multitude;" a tract that had not been publiſhed in England, more than three months: how it could get to that remote part of the world, in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, ſeemed extraordinary. I obſerved a great deal of linen ſheeting, manufactured in this pariſh; it lay about on the grounds, to bleach. The women, it ſeems, of each family, whenever they have any leiſure, ſpin the yarn out of flax they themſelves raiſe,

raiſe, and when they have eight or ten pounds of yarn, they ſend it to a public weaver, who returns it to them, wove into cloth. Soap they make of kitchen greaſe and aſhes, for domeſtic uſe; and raiſing all commodities and proviſions around them, they are ſo happy as to have very little uſe for money. There is one or two packs of dogs kept in this iſland; a pack of fox hounds hunts twice a week, at Jamaica, during the ſeaſon.

I now mounted the coachee once more, with my two Frenchmen, and found I was going to Jamaica, the chief town of the iſland. Good roads, and cherry trees, loaded with fruit, almoſt all the way. We gathered them in plenty, without ſtopping the carriage. They are not ſweet, as ours, but very palatable and cooling, the weather being at this time, very hot. The country very flat, ſcarce a riſing to be ſeen, till you meet the ridge which paſſes through the middle of the iſland, near Jamaica. It is but a ſmall ſcattered village, no two houſes join. There was a large Market-Houſe, and ſeveral ſhops, like our country ones, in England, that ſell every thing. Willing to bring away ſomething, I purchaſed, at a ſhop, a neat little work baſket, made by the Montaick Indians, of that neighbourhood, a very quiet harmleſs people, the Aborigines of the iſland, who live in the adjoining woods.

We had a very poor dinner, at this place. After waiting two hours, there came in a breaſt of veal, as red as bacon, potatoes ſweet and waxy, that I could not touch them: at laſt I got a good cucumber, and bread

and

and cheeſe, of which I made a tolerable dinner. We had Port and Madeira, but they were both ſo bad, that I was obliged to mix them with water, to make them palatable. We had ſome good bottled porter, from New York. The landlord, however, underſtood how to charge, for we paid five ſhillings and ſixpence a-piece, at which our two Frenchmen uttered "Morbleau," and ſhook their heads.

After drinking "The Preſident," which is always the firſt health, in America, and then "King George," I requeſted they would ſing me ſome civic ſongs. I ſhall never forget the animation with which they ſung the Marſeillois Hymn. They roſe from their ſeats with ſuch agitation, and uſed ſuch geſture with their enthuſiaſm, while I ſat ſmoking a pipe very coolly, that I laid it down, preparing myſelf for either peace or war. They were two to one, but I was not in much fear of them, although ſo far diſtant from all aid. We had next, the Carmagnole, then Viellons au Salut de l'Empire, and many others. But our Frenchmen began, at laſt, to be too noiſy, to be any ways tolerable; ſo I quitted them, about ſix o'clock, and hired the coachee to take me back to Brooklyn, for which I agreed to give our charioteer half a dollar, and a good glaſs of brandy and water, at the half-way houſe. When we were come three parts of the way to the croſs roads, one of which leads to Flat Buſh, where he lived, having had both money and beverage, he refuſed to take me any further, and ſaid he muſt now return home: I told him I ſhould inſiſt on his fulfilling his agreement, and

that if he dared to take me one ſtep out of the road, I would ſummon him before the next Juſtice of the Peace, to anſwer for it. Upon which, ſeeing me reſolute, he at once became all obedience: the carriage, however, broke down, within a mile of Brooklyn, and ſtepping out, I had a very pleaſant walk to the ferry, and reached New York about eight in the evening.

I remarked that I never ſaw one muſketoe while in the iſland, although they were ſo very troubleſome to me, laſt week, on the other ſide of North River. This is owing to the wind being north, which keeps them on the Jerſey ſhore; had the wind been ſouthward or weſt, we ſhould have had multitudes of them.

I had taken with me an introduction, to call on Captain Giffard, of Flat Buſh, but I did not find him at home: he was, it ſeems, employed doing ſtatute labour on the road. It is liberty and equality, in this iſland: the laws order that every man, without diſtinction, muſt give a day's labour, in turn, upon the high roads. I ſaw well dreſſed gentlemen at work, ſhoveling dirt, with the commoneſt people. By this means they have very good roads, at little coſt; turnpikes being not ſo much as known there, or in any part of America, except very lately, on the road between Philadelphia and Lancaſter, to which, though a great outcry was raiſed againſt it, by the thrifty Germans frequenting Philadelphia Market, they are now very well reconciled. They find, by experience, that they can carry more goods to market, with the ſame number of horſes,

horſes, and do their buſineſs in leſs time, which amply reimburſes them what they pay to the turnpike. The roads, to be ſure, round Philadelphia, were ſo ſhockingly bad, being a ſoft miry clay, that they appeared to me almoſt impaſſable.

Sunday, June 22. This morning I went to the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church of St. Paul; a modern handſome edifice. The entrance is by a portico, in the form of a dome, which gives it a grand appearance. The old church and houſes in this part of Broadway were burnt down while New York was occupied by Sir William Howe and the Britiſh troops. Dr. Prevooſt, the Biſhop, gave us an excellent diſcourſe on benevolence, but it was ill delivered. The communion table here, I obſerved, was placed in the eaſt, but in Trinity Church it is in the weſt, purpoſely to prevent any ſuperſtitious notions about it.

The diſcipline of the *United States, of the Preſbyterian* denomination, is very ſimilar to the Kirk of Scotland; (except in New England, where they are Congregationaliſts, that is, individual to themſelves, and unconnected with any other churches or ſynods.) So tenacious are they of their ſyſtem, which is ſtrict Calviniſm, that in their ſynods, laws have been made repeatedly, to prevent foreigners becoming miniſters in any of their ſocieties, before they have given ſatisfactory proof that their Creed is Calviniſm. This is the reaſon why Dr. Prieſtly was not aſked on his arrival, to preach in either of their churches at New York or Phi-

ladelphia. Dr. P. has, however, ſince preached a ſeries of diſcourſes at Philadelphia, on the Evidences of Chriſtianity, to very full congregations; and a Sermon on the opening of the Univerſaliſt Church, at which almoſt every Member of Congreſs attended.

I candidly confeſs, for my own part, that I think the Epiſcopal Churches of New York and Philadelphia, far more liberal than thoſe of any other perſuaſion. They entirely leave out the Athanaſian, and all other Creeds, except the Nicene; nor do they turn to the Eaſt or any particular part of the church when they rehearſe their Belief, nor repeat the Paternoſter ſo many times as our's do. They do not require ſubſcription to the Thirty-nine Articles; nor does the prieſt riſe after confeſſion, to pronounce abſolution, but continues on his knees with his fellow worſhippers. At the regulation of their ſervice, after their ſeparation from England, it was propoſed to leave out all controverſial ſubjects as much as poſſible; and the preſervation of the doctrine of the Trinity was carried, I am told, by only a ſmall majority of voices.

Whoever has a vacant day and fine weather, while at New York, let them go to Haarlem, eleven miles diſtant. There is a pleaſant tavern on an eminence near the church; a branch of the ſea, or Eaſtern River, runs cloſe beneath you, where you may have excellent fiſhing. On the oppoſite ſide, are two pleaſant houſes, belonging to Colonel Morris, and a Captain Lambert, an Engliſh gentleman, who retired hither

ther after the war. Mr. Marriner, the landlord, is a very intelligent, well-educated man; I fished with him for an hour and received a great deal of pleasure from his conversation. During the war, his house was frequently resorted to by General Washington, for intelligence, as well as officers from both armies; and he will give you, if you have patience to hear him, a long account of the transactions of those times. He pressed me very much to stay at his house for a week, and I should pay what I pleased. On our return, Mr. L——— and myself drank tea and coffee at Brannon's Tea Gardens. Here was a good 'green-house, with orange and lemon trees, a great quantity of geraniums, aloes, and other curious shrubs and plants; he is a Northamptonshire man, and a great Aristocrat. Iced creams and iced liquors are much drank here during the hot weather, by parties from New York. Here a person mentioned, that a woman at New Brunswic was brought to bed, the week before, of three sons, all likely to live, who were christened Warren, Montgomery, and Mercer.* This is the way indeed for the new country to be soon stocked with inhabitants.

Mrs. Maitland told me, that during last winter, she used no other coal in the house, than what came from Virginia; that it was equal in quality nearly to the ship coal, which she had before used, from Liverpool, which is most generally used in New York and the Northern states. It burns, however, to a reddish dust, like the Mendip coal.

No brocoli raiſed in America; the ſoil is ſo ſtrong, it runs quickly to ſeed; the cauliflower is but very indifferent; neither will the gooſeberry tree flouriſh well, (in the neighbourhood of New York, at leaſt) as it likes a clay ſoil; and there they are all upon the ſand.

There are many words the Americans uſe which we do not,—*lengthy* for long, *extinguiſhment* for extinction, and *advocated*; the vulgar Americans pronounce the word fortune as *fortn*.

Tueſday, June 23, I dined with James Rivington, the bookſeller, formerly of St. Paul's Church-yard; he is ſtill a chearful old man, and enquired of me for Mr. Collins, and Mr. Eaſton, and many of his quondam acquaintances in England. During the time the Britiſh kept poſſeſſion of New York, he printed a newſpaper for them, and opened a kind of coffee houſe for the officers; his houſe was the great place of reſort; he made a great deal of money during that period, though many of the officers quitted it conſiderably in arrears to him. In the evening at ſix o'clock, Mr. G. L——— and myſelf ſet out, in an Elizabeth Town boat, with Mr. Addington, for Springfield, in New Jerſey, to ſee his printing-callico eſtabliſhment.

To Elizabeth Point, is about twelve miles; we paid one ſhilling and ſixpence each for our paſſage, (tenpence halfpenny ſterling) and paſſing along under Staten

Staten Iſland, we landed there, at Judge Ryan's, to take in two horſes belonging to Mr. Addington, and, after a moſt pleaſant ſail of three hours, we reached the Point.

While paſſing by Staten Iſland, our noſes were ſuddenly aſſailed with a moſt diſagreeable ſtench, and before I could ſpeak of it, the people on board cried out, "A Skunk;" It ſeems this naſty animal may be ſmelt at a mile diſtance, if the wind ſets that way, which was the caſe at preſent: it is about the ſize of a pole cat, very ſlow in its motions; Nature, has therefore, given it a defence of a peculiar kind.

We ſlept this night at the tavern at the Point, and next morning we walked two miles to Elizabeth-Town to breakfaſt. Here I got a one horſe chair, and drove myſelf to Springfield. This place was burnt down during the late war; yet Mr. Addington holds Ariſtocratic principles, which renders the people there leſs friendly and ſociable to him than if otherwiſe. In this village there are plenty of rivulets of quick running water. I counted four mills within the ſpace of half a mile—for a paper manufactory, for boring and ſawing timber, for making lintſeed oil and paint, and for turning carding engines. The latter I went to ſee; it is conducted by a Mr. Dewhorſt, from Mancheſter, and is both for cotton and woollen; ſome good workſhops were juſt finiſhed building. One ſmall carding engine appears nearly worn out, and another was juſt finiſhing of very compleat good workmanſhip, with iron arches, and the cards of excellent workman-

ſhip, and well put on: I ſaw an eighty-four ſpindled jenny, and four other ſmaller ones. His mill-wheel is twenty-two feet diameter, and never any want of water in the drieſt ſeaſon. He had a large parcel of linen yarn, of very good quality; the flax coſt him tenpence per pound, currency, and the ſpinning, twenty-one pence, drawn about nineteen ſkeins to the pound; in all about one ſhilling and ſixpence per pound ſterling. His weaving ſhop in the loweſt ſtory, contained eight looms. A good workman there expects to earn a dollar a day or more, but ſome are to be had at half the price. Plenty of Emigrant workmen from our three kingdoms continually paſs along and aſk for work. There is a fifth mill, a little further on, in the occupation of Mr. Tyler, a native of the village. He is a clothier, i. e. one who mills and dreſſes the homeſpun cloth for the neighbourhood. He has two preſſes, (very poor ones) and two pair of ſheers. He is ſo ingenious as to dye almoſt every colour himſelf from roots, leaves, and the barks of trees which grow in his neighbourhood:—good yellows from the black oak bark, which is the quercitron for which Dr. Bancroft procured a patent, and ſold at an enormous price in England. The ſame colour he alſo procures from the hiccory bark and the barbary root; claret browns he dyes from the white oak bark, filled up with ſanders; good graſs greens, with the leaves of peach trees, fixed with alom; he alſo dyed very good cinnamons and browns, from the bark of the butternut tree, by mere cold infuſion; ſumach, of very good quality, grows wild, and is had for nothing; the ap-

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ple tree bark dyes alſo a good yellow. This is a favorable ſituation for eſtabliſhing manufacture; there is good water carriage by Poſaick River, within five miles of the place, to New York. Proviſions are exceeding cheap; butcher's meat, from twopence to threepence halfpenny ſterling per pound. A navigable canal might in ſome future time be eaſily made into the middle of the town. In walking acroſs a field, with Mr. Dewhorſt, I met with a little tortoiſe travelling acroſs the foot path juſt before me; it was the firſt I had ever ſeen; I put the little gentleman into my pocket, and brought him alive to England. In a field behind Tyler's houſe, I ſaw ſome very good teſzels growing. I dined here at Mr. Addington's, who has a conſiderable buſineſs in printing calicoes, muſlins, and linens, and an excellent bleaching ground; but it is as yet quite an infant undertaking, and will hardly ſucceed for want of a larger command of capital. The difficulty of making returns of money, will for many years operate againſt eſtabliſhing ſuch concerns. I drank ſome ſpruce beer, the firſt I had ever taſted; it is the common drink here; they make it from the tops and green cones of the ſpruce fir trees, fermented and ſweetened with molaſſes; it is an excellent anti-ſcorbutic. At four o'clock, we returned to Elizabeth Town Point, where a boat was juſt putting off for New York. We were now ſadly peſtered with the muſketoes. At Staten Iſland we were joined by two other veſſels. As we approach New York, it forms a beautiful object riſing from the waters. We now paſs through a fleet of French frigates,

gates, juſt dropping their anchors below Governor's Iſland.

Orders were lately iſſued by Governor Clinton, (on account of the appearances of a war with England) that no veſſels of force of any foreign nation ſhould come into this port, but in future drop their anchors a mile at leaſt without Governor's Iſland.

June 29. I made another excurſion into Long Iſland, with a gentleman of New York; we croſſed at nine in the morning, at Brooklyn Ferry, with our horſes, and rode through Flat Buſh to Graveſend, near the Narrows, where there is a beautiful view of the ſea and all the ſhipping entering the harbour. A Mr. Bailey, of New York, has juſt built a very handſome tea-drinking pleaſure houſe, to accommodate parties who come hither from all the neighbouring ports; he intends alſo to have bathing machines, and ſeveral ſpecies of entertainment. It ſeems parties are made here from thirty or forty miles diſtance, in the ſummer time. At Graveſend I went to church, but the ſervice being in Dutch, I was very little the better for it; the ſinging was the oddeſt I ever heard, without the leaſt harmony in it. The day was ſo cloſe and hot, we were forced to lie by till the evening. On our return to Brooklyn Ferry, about ſix o'clock, we could get no paſſage for two hours. So much company reſort to this pleaſant iſland on each fine Sunday, from New York and other places, as to keep four large ferry boats, holding twenty perſons each, in conſtant

ſtant employ. Between three and four thouſand perſons had paſſed over that day.

Monday. I attended a ſale of ſome military lands (by auction at the Tontine Coffee Houſe) ſituated in the north part of New York State. Twenty-five acres in the townſhip of Cato, were ſold at two ſhillings and eightpence currency per acre; (one ſhilling and ſixpence ſterling) five hundred in Pompey, at five ſhillings and one penny (two ſhillings and tenpence ſterling;) nine hundred in Tully and Hannibal, at three ſhillings and eightpence (two ſhillings and one penny;) fourteen hundred in Hector and Dryden, at three ſhillings and eightpence (two ſhillings and one penny.)

Same day, in Loudon's (the bookſeller) ſhop I met with the Reverend John Hurt, a clergyman, from Kentucky, where he had lived many years in the town of Lexington. He has travelled through Virginia, Penſylvania, and moſt parts of America. No country for making a fortune like Kentucky. He named three men who began with leſs than two hundred pounds a-piece, in his memory, and are now worth thirty thouſand pounds ſterling, only ſtore keepers.

He ſays there is much want of judgment in purchaſing lands: there are at this time lands even in Kentucky, not worth a pinch of ſnuff an acre, and others that would be cheap at twenty or thirty ſhillings an acre. The next land to it in point of excellence

cellence, he ſays, is about Harriſburgh, on to Winchester and Hagar's Town, and the reſt of the Shenandoah Valley. He thinks lands are not eligible more than forty-two or forty-three degrees of North latitude in the back country. He has often been to the new federal city of Waſhington; has no doubt it muſt be very conſiderable in a few years, if the government is not overturned, for nothing leſs can prevent it. Mercantile men will principally ſettle in the South-East corner on East River. The navigation there is deep, (thirty-ſix fathom) and always free from the interruption of ice throughout the winter. The government will make it a principal object to improve this place, and all its regulations reſpecting its future grandeur are already planned, ſuitable to a great and growing empire. A diſtrict of ten miles ſquare around it, was granted by Congreſs, and appropriated for the permanent ſeat of the Government of the United States. It was alſo ratified and paſſed into a law, (Section the ſixth) that on the firſt Monday in December, 1800, the ſeat of government ſhall be tranſferred to the diſtrict and place aforeſaid. This diſtrict of ten miles ſquare includes the River Potomac, five miles above and five miles below the city nearly; and extends into the ſtate of Virginia, three miles over the river.

The whole area of the city conſiſts of upwards of four thouſand acres. The ground is on an average forty feet higher than the water of the river, and yet a ſtream of freſh water called Watt's Branch, may be brought

brought within half a mile of the city, at the height of forty feet above the level of the city itſelf, which will be very convenient for all water-works and manufactures, &c. Many houſes are already built, and a very handſome hotel, which coſt in the erection more than thirty thouſand dollars (ſix thouſand ſeven hundred pounds ſterling) It is now apportioned into one thouſand two hundred and thirty-ſix lots, for building, (which are for ſale.) Each lot contains ground for building three or four houſes, according to general rules to be obſerved for making them uniform. The deepeſt lots are two hundred and ſeventy feet, by ſeventy, fronting the ſtreet. A ſquare has from twenty to thirty lots in it. The value of each lot is from forty pounds to two hundred pounds ſterling.

There is to be a national Univerſity erected there, as well as the Mint, Pay Office, Treaſury, ſupreme Courts of Juſtice, Reſidences for the Ambaſſadors; in ſhort, all the Public Offices. The city is to be built after a plan laid down for every ſtreet, of a fine white ſtone found in the neighbourhood, equal to Portland. Each houſe is to be forty feet from the ground to the roof, in all the principal ſtreets, which are to be from ſeventy to one hundred feet wide. The firſt ſtreet was formed upon an exact meridian line, drawn for the purpoſe, by a Mr. Ellicot, which paſſes through the Capitol, the ſeat of the legiſlature, on an eminence, from whence the ſtreets diverge into radii in every direction. It has, therefore, the full command of every quarter

quarter of the city. From it you can ſee every veſſel that comes in or goes out of the harbour, and every carriage or horſeman that enters the city by the bridge. One of the ſtreets (Penſylvania) is marked out to be four miles long.

The Preſident's houſe will alſo ſtand on a riſing ground, poſſeſſing a delightful water proſpect, together with a commanding view of the Capitol, and the moſt material parts of the city, being likewiſe the centre of other radiate ſtreets. All the grand avenues and ſuch ſtreets as lead immediately to public places, are from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and ſixty feet wide; this is to admit room for a walk, planted with trees on each ſide, and a paved way for carriages. Every ſtreet is laid down according to actual meaſurement, governed by the firſt meridian line. Commiſſioners are appointed to ſee all theſe regulations carried into execution. The queſtion ſtill with me is, whether the ſcheme is not too magnificent for the preſent ſtate of things.

The original projector of this city, was the Great Waſhington himſelf! Early in life, he contemplated the opening of this river from the tide water, (within three miles of this city) up to nearly its ſource. His public employments in the part of the country through which the Potomack and its branches run, had given him a more complete knowledge of this river, than almoſt any other man poſſeſſed, at that time; and his mind was ſtrongly impreſſed with its future importance;

tance; but the period for undertaking a work of ſuch magnitude, had not yet arrived. The country as yet was but thinly inhabited, and canals and locks but little underſtood in America. General Waſhington, however, kept this object always in view, waiting until time and circumſtances ſhould enable him to bring it forward, with a proſpect of ſucceſs.

In the year 1784, a Company was formed, for the purpoſe of clearing and opening the navigation of this river. A capital of fifty thouſand pounds was required for this work, which was to be re-paid by the tolls ariſing from the navigation of the river, and it has already anſwered the purpoſes for which it was inſtituted, the one hundred pounds ſhares now ſelling at a vaſt advance.

The reaſon why a ſituation on the Potomack River is more eligible than any other for a federal city, is, that this river runs more directly eaſt and weſt, than any river beſides, by which means it will connect the back country with the Atlantic ſtates, and preſerve their federal union. In point of trade alſo, it will unite them by intereſt; as by a navigable cut, of only ſeventeen miles from Savage River (a branch of the Potomack) to the Youghiogany, which runs into the Ohio, a complete navigation can be effected from Kentucky acroſs the country, clear to the Cheſeapeak.*

This

* The buildings and works at the Federal City, are, I underſtand, at this time (1796) almoſt at a ſtand. The proſpect of a rupture with this country,

This will conſolidate the ſtrength and union of the government, more than can be at firſt conceived. The opening of the Miſſiſſippi would otherwiſe have taken Kentucky and Cumberland off from the union.

From the Miſſiſſippi, direct eaſt to the Atlantic Ocean, is about ſeven hundred and fifty miles; of this, the federal city is one third diſtance, or two hundred and fifty miles. Mr. Maddiſon ſuppoſes the centre of population will proceed in a ſouth-weſt direction.

From the federal city, weſtward to Pittſburgh, by land, is about one hundred and eighty miles, through Hagar's Town, which is ſixty. The inland navigation of the Potomack, is uſed twenty-four miles above Cumberland, a country abounding in coal. From the mouth of Savage River, to Dunkard's Bottom, or Cheat River, a branch of the Monongahela, (which runs alſo into the Ohio) is thirty-ſeven miles, after which it is navigable to the Ohio, but this land carriage of thirty-ſeven miles, may be reduced to ſeventeen miles, at a ſmall expence.

country, and other important affairs of the States have occaſioned this to be neglected, but there is no doubt they will be reſumed, and the intended plan perfected. An act of the legiſlature has fixed the time for its removal thither; and if the works do not proceed faſt enough, the Government will then take care to offer ſuch premiums and advantages to the Public, as ſoon to fill it with native inhabitants. The Connecticut people, good as their ſituation is, will tranſplant themſelves by hundreds to Kentucky, or any other back lands, wherever they find they can ſooner encreaſe their fortunes.

Produce

Produce and goods from the Ohio, can even now (by a land carriage of forty miles) be ſent cheaper to Alexandria, than Engliſh goods can be delivered from Northampton to London.

The ſettlers on the Ohio and Miſſiſſippi, will doubtleſs, carry their heavy produce down thoſe rivers, ſouthward, to the Gulph of Mexico, but their returns will be moſt naturally through the Potomack, as they cannot aſcend the weſtern waters, without great expence and loſs of time: the current is ſo rapid, that a ſharp-pointed boat, with ſix oars, can ſcarcely aſcend fifteen miles a day.

What appears of ſtill greater moment, is, that the fur and peltry trade of the great lakes, may be brought to the city of Waſhington, through the Potomack, four hundred miles nearer than to any other ſhipping port, it has ever been carried to heretofore.

Coal, ſlate, marble, freeſtone, and limeſtone, in abundance, are all found on the very banks of this noble river.

All theſe circumſtances clearly mark its road to future greatneſs; but yet for many years to come, it will, like many other of their large undertakings, be a body without a ſoul. Many of their ſchemes, I obſerve, are highly ſpeculative, and not the reſult of that neceſſity which gives ſtrength and energy to our plans in Europe.

This was the ſentiment that generally ſtruck me moſt forcibly, as I travelled through the ſtates—*the appearance every where of a vaſt outline, with much to fill up.*

Obſervations on the City of New York.

It is a clean, healthy town, the ſtreets pitched with pebbles, and the foot-way paved and raiſed as in our principal towns; in ſome places with broad ſtone, in others with brick only.

The ſoil very ſandy, and ſoon burnt up by the ſun; it would take rain almoſt every other day. The water is very bad to drink, except at one pump in Queen-ſtreet, which is called the tea-water pump; and another at Mrs. Loring's, near the Battery. Being a water drinker, I tried a great many pumps before I found this out, and ſuffered ſometimes ſickneſs, with very ſevere pains in the bowels, from its bad quality.

In reſpect to their buildings, I date a new æra from their acceptance of the federal conſtitution. Then they began to feel themſelves united as a nation, and all their public works and undertakings ſeem to have commenced in a more important ſtyle.

No copper money paſſes here; papers, of the ſize of turnpike tickets, paſs for one penny, twopence, threepence, and fourpence a-piece; theſe will not paſs out of their diſtrict, nor the copper halfpence of Connecticut, Vermont, or Maſſachuſets, paſs at New York. This will ſoon be rectified by the general uſe of a copper coin, called a cent, now juſt beginning to circulate, coined by the authority of Congreſs.

Moſt of the families of New York have black ſervants. I ſhould ſuppoſe that nearly one fifth of the inhabitants are negroes, moſt of whom are free, and many in good eaſy circumſtances.

Houſe rent is very dear: three hundred pounds currency, or one hundred and ſixty pounds ſterling, is a common rent for ſtore-keepers and tradeſmen to give. Mr. L——— gives two hundred and twenty pounds a year for a houſe in a back ſtreet, but all his rates and taxes of every kind do not make up ſeven pounds a year.

Of the rapid and wonderful increaſe of population in this city, I give the following, as what was publicly ſtated for fact!

In 1790 there were in New York 4500 houſe-keepers.
1791 the number encreaſed to 5800
1792 ——— 6700
1793 ——— 7700
1794 ——— nearly 8900.

A friend wrote me from thence in December, 1794, that there had been upwards of eight hundred and fifty new houſes built that year, and yet hardly one to be got, though the rents were doubled within the laſt ſeven years. This is owing to the great increaſe of its trade, and it bids fair in my opinion, to be the largeſt city in the union.

They have a fine harbour, where there is ample room for all their ſhipping; and it is a port very convenient for ſhips to make, at almoſt any point of wind.

It is ſo cold in winter, that their quickſet hedges are generally cut off in the courſe of ſome ſevere weather. The want of them gives a wild unpleaſant appearance to their fields. I ſaw only one hedge of this kind; it was in my walk to General Gates's.

They have ſome very elegant chariots, coaches, and poſt-chaiſes. I ſaw the chariot of a maiden lady (with a Dutch name) who lives a few miles out of New York, that coſt eight hundred guineas. It was built in England (by Hatchet, I believe.) In country places they are fond of driving one horſe chaiſes, on account of the bye roads.

If any perſon ſuffers his chimney to catch fire, he forfeits ſix dollars to the ſtate. A conductor for lightning is fixed to almoſt every houſe.

No

No ſtages are allowed to travel on Sunday. The day, however, is not ſo rigidly obſerved as formerly.

Land was offered me within thirty miles, (towards Albany) for four ſhillings and ſixpence an acre.

The legal intereſt of money in this ſtate is ſix per cent. but in the Jerſeys it is ſeven per cent.; but any man who has the command of money, and is converſant with buſineſs, can make eight or ten per cent.

Bills of exchange, drawn on Europe, and there proteſted, carry ten per cent. intereſt from their date in Virginia; but in New York they bear twenty per cent.

All vegetables are very dear; Mrs. M——— told me, it coſt her generally half a dollar a day for cabbages, carrots, and potatoes, and but a moderate ſized family.

Almoſt all the beer drank at New York is brewed in London. They have one or two breweries here, but they do not ſucceed very well. I was often in company, at dinner, with a Mr. Leipner, who owns the brewery in Greenwich-ſtreet. He ſays, there is not barley enough raiſed for home conſumption, that the preſent price is from ſix ſhillings and ſixpence to ſeven ſhillings and threepence (3s. 8d. to 4s. 1d. ſterling) per buſhel, and malt at eight ſhillings,

(i. e. 4s. 6d.) that the farmers do not care to cultivate it. They do not drink much beer themſelves, preferring cyder and whiſkey, which they get without buying.

Was barley more cultivated, and breweries more generally eſtabliſhed, it would leſſen that general uſe of whiſkey, which is very pernicious, though the general beverage of the back ſettlers, and Kentucky people. This habit ariſes from the convenience with which every man, poſſeſſing a ſmall ſtill and a little rye, can produce it in his own houſe.

The Government has ſeen this evil, and has endeavoured to check it, by laying a ſmall duty of threepence per gallon on it. This threw them into ſuch a ferment, (about the time I left New York) as to excite a rebellion in the back country, ſo that the Militia were called out, and the Preſident himſelf to march at their head, to reduce them to obedience. It was, however, ſoon ſuppreſſed without any bloodſhed.

Of Proviſions and Houſe-keeping.

In New York, every article of life is more than doubled in price, within the laſt three years. Fat turkeys uſed to be ſold for twenty-pence a piece currency, now ſell for three ſhillings and ſixpence; eggs that were ſold twenty-four for a ſhilling currency, nine will

will now fetch a ſhilling. I was aſked ten-pence, twelve pence, and fifteen-pence per pound currency, for ribs of beef, in the Fly Market. Butter from fifteen-pence to eighteen-pence per pound, and not very good; has a taſte of onions. The fields are over run with crow garlic, (allium pratenſe) which they will not take the pains to weed out, and which gives it this bad flavor.

You cannot lodge in any good boarding houſe, for leſs than ſeven or eight dollars a week, finding your own wine; yet at Flat Buſh and Springfield (not more than fourteen or eighteen miles diſtant) I could have taken very decent lodgings with board, for two dollars. New York is as healthy and pleaſant a place to live in, as any city I ever ſaw. The price of proviſions fluctuates here exceedingly, like Bath; and perſons who know how to take opportunities, may furniſh themſelves very cheap: after refuſing to buy at their high prices, I was ſoon after aſked by the ſame perſons, *what would I give?*

Thurſday, June 26. I was aſked the following prices: (reduced to ſterling money) good beef, ſeven pence halfpenny; a vaſt plenty of fiſh, from twopence to twopence-halfpenny per pound; lobſters, twopence per pound; eels twopence-halfpenny for a bunch (one pound and a quarter,) green peas, fourpence a peck; cucumbers, threepence-halfpenny a piece; fine flavored raſpberries, in great plenty, at fourpence a baſket, (ſize of thoſe in Bath and London) live ducks, twenty-one pence a couple; cherries, twopence per pound; cur-

rants, (none but red ones) three-halfpence a pint; onions, twopence-halfpenny and threepence a rope; mulberries, threepence a pint.

Three young lambs, alive, for eleven ſhillings and ſixpence. Salmon, though in great plenty, they do not ever pickle, but ſell it dried, and ſalted, in preference, at fourpence-halfpenny and fivepence per pound. Great plenty of ſturgeon, which is caught in Hudſon's River, at about one penny per pound. No cauliflower there, nor heads of brocoli; the plants run up to ſeed quickly, from the quickneſs of vegetation. No filberts there, only common hazel nuts, which they often call filberts.

The Americans have now a conſiderable trade, direct to the Eaſt Indies, and China, which is very profitable, as they have ſo few drawbacks and duties. While I was at New York, I went on board the Fair American, which was juſt returned from a very profitable voyage thither. This, I ſee clearly, will one day or other, bring on a rupture with our Eaſt India Company, as they will be able to under-ſell them, in moſt foreign markets. Their ſhips are well built for their trade, and make very quick voyages. The Pegu went from Philadelphia to China, took in a cargo, and returned within eleven months. Ship building is dear, and coſts at this time, at New York, eight pounds ten ſhillings currency (four pounds ſixteen ſhillings) per ton;

ton; and the wages to ſeamen from twenty to twenty-four dollars per month. This is higher than common.

With reſpect to the mode of inveſting money in the American Funds, by a perſon living in England: When a Certificate of American Stock, of any kind, is purchaſed in London, the perſon in whoſe name the Certificate ſtands, (De Berdt and Co. is a houſe that ſells) gives a Power of Attorney to the purchaſer, to have it transferred in his name: with this Power is given a Guarantee, by ſome well known reſpectable houſe in London, ſpecifying that the transfer ſhall be made at the proper office in America, (if applied for within twelve months) and for the payment of the dividends, until the transfer is made at the Bank of the United States. *If Bank Stock, or if Funded Debt, it is at the Loan Offices.* After the purchaſer has received the Stock Receipt, Power of Attorney, and the Guarantee, he keeps in his poſſeſſion the Guarantee, but ſends the Stock Receipt and Power to ſome perſon in America, (or ſome houſe for him,) to have it there transferred into his name; reſerving, however, a copy of them, atteſted by a Notary; ſo that in caſe it is loſt at ſea, or otherwiſe, it may be renewed without injury to the owner, after a ſure method, well underſtood. The intereſt is paid always in America quarterly, but any American houſe (Bird, Savage, and Bird; De Berdt and Co. &c.) will receive it for you, giving him a Power of Attorney, upon your paying a ſmall commiſſion.

Of

Of all the ſtates through which I have travelled, I prefer, as an Engliſhman, Connecticut; and of the country towns between Boſton and Philadelphia, the pleaſanteſt to live at, in my opinion, are the following: viz. Worceſter, in Maſſachuſets; Springfield and Hartford, in Connecticut; and Newark and Trenton, in the Jerſeys. I object to New Brunſwick, though a neat, clean, well built town, on the ſide of a hill, becauſe it ſeems too ſmall to afford much pleaſant ſociety. The proviſions there, I found very indifferent and dear, neither does it appear to be a very fruitful ſoil, for there are but very few gardens to be ſeen in its vicinity.

A German would probably prefer the Jerſeys, or Albany, as being more inhabited by perſons from his own country. I have heard it ſaid, at New York, of an Albany man, that if a ſtranger ſpeaks to him in Engliſh, he will ſcarcely open the upper hatch of his door, but a ſingle word uttered in German or High Dutch, will make the whole hatch fly open inſtantly, and the perſon, whoever he is, welcome to every thing in his houſe. Does not this ſhew a ſtrong love of their own country? yet ſome ſtronger principle operates on their minds to leave it.

They collect no tythes in America, the cauſe, in England, of ſo many diſputes; the Clergy here are well provided for without it.

There is very little wheat grown in the tract of country

country through which I paſſed, for the reaſon I before mentioned, but they grow a vaſt deal of rye, of which the country bread is pretty generally compoſed. The northern ſtates are very active, diligent, and proſperous; and the ſtates ſouth of Penſylvania, are, for the moſt part, indolent or vicious. The lower claſs of tradeſmen, in the Northern States, are not the moſt honourable, in buſineſs: they will make as much out of you as they can, and take every advantage. You muſt, in your concerns with them, truſt to your own judgment, and not leave your intereſts to their keeping. Their money circulation appears very limited, their capitals very ſmall, and the opportunities they continually have of laying out what money they can muſter to great advantage, tempts them to break their engagements, and keep your money as long in their hands as poſſible. On this point they are not at all ſcrupulous.

Notwithſtanding the regulations of their government to put a ſtop to ſlavery, which, indeed, has been given up by Maſſachuſets, Connecticut, Penſylvania, and moſt of the Northern States, yet you ſtill ſee the Philadelphia papers diſgraced with ſuch advertiſements as the following:

"*To be diſpoſed of,*

"A NEGRO Lad, ſeventeen years of age, *either for life*, or a term of years, as may ſuit the Purchaſer. He has been accuſtomed both to houſe work and farming. For further information enquire at the Office of the Aurora."

February 23, 1794.

Their

Their ſhip building and carrying trade have wonderfully increaſed, within the laſt three or four years, ſince the war, on account of their prudent and wiſe neutrality.

The tonnage in 1790, was as follows:

Their own ſhipping 479091 tons; of foreign to their ports		258919
In 1791 - 501790	—	240799
1792 - 568283	—	244263.

The difference in the tonnage duty, and the addition of one-tenth upon the duties on goods imported in foreign bottoms, is a ſufficient encouragement to their own ſhipping trade, and in ſome meaſure countervails our navigation act, in its effect towards them, at leaſt. To increaſe this difference in an enormous degree, as Mr. Maddiſon propoſed, January 3, 1794, would, in my opinion, defeat itſelf; and this ſeems to be Mr. Smith's opinion.

Here we ſee how much their own ſhipping trade has increaſed, while their trade in foreign bottoms has gradually leſſened. It is a doubt, however, with many ſenſible obſervers, whether the extenſion of their navigation, does not, in ſome degree, check population and agriculture, which ought to be, for a long time, their principal national object.

Propor-

Proportion of their Trade with Europe, from January 1, to December 31, 1792.

EXPORTS, TO THE AMOUNT OF Dollars.				IMPORTS, TO THE AMOUNT OF Dollars.
2,005,907	to	Spain	and from	335,110
1,283,462	-	Portugal	-	595,763
4,698,735	-	France	-	2,068,348
9,363,416	-	Great Britain	-	15,285,428
1,963,880	-	Holland		1,172,692
224,415	-	Denmark	-	351,394
47,240	-	Sweden	-	14,325
		Ruſſia		
		Hanſe Towns		
		Indies		

It is remarked, that the United States have flouriſhed more during the laſt three or four years, than three times as long in any former period. This, I obſerve, is ſince the federal conſtitution has come into full exerciſe.

In England, the degree of liberty *we have enjoyed*, is conſidered as the grand cauſe of our greatneſs, and ſuperiority over other nations; yet there, genius is often cramped by poverty and misfortune, and the exertions of

of a vaſt body of people loſt to the community, by partial laws, chartered rights, appropriations, &c.

It is not ſo in the United States; every man feels himſelf equal in the eſtimation of his country, according to his virtue and uſefulneſs, and the ſtate provides for his education. The civil rights of no one are abridged on account of religious belief or worſhip; every one is at full liberty to follow the bent of his genius, uncontrouled in its exertions by any of theſe impediments. Three fourths of the people are actively employed in either agriculture, trade, or commerce. There are but few idle drones in the hive, and, with all theſe advantages, their rapid progreſs to wealth and improvement is certain, and muſt be great beyond conception.

But, with all their improvements, they muſt yet for a long time come to John Bull for his cloth, for at leaſt half a century to come. Although the Alleghany and other mountains, would do well for raiſing a breed of fine-woolled ſheep, yet there are, as I before obſerved, many things at preſent againſt them; to which I may further add, the great number of wolves all over the back country, which would be deſtroying them continually.

July 8, 1789, an act paſſed the legiſlature to lay an impoſt on goods, wares, and merchandizes, imported into

into the United States; and a report of the produce being ordered to be made out by a committee, Mr. Gerry, on the 24th of September, 1789, from the committee, made the following report to Congreſs:

An Estimate of the gross Amount and neat Produce of the Impost and Tonnage Duties for one Year, according to the latest Returns.

	Groſs Amount of the Impoſt.	Ditto of the Tonnage Duty.	Neat Produce of the Import & Ton. Duty.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
New Hampſhire	22,177	1,282	21,491
Maſſachuſets	216,366	10,188	199,261
Connecticut	76,824	3,213	72,450
New York	245,165	15,019	245,316
Jerſey	11,336	240	10,514
Philadelphia	376,841	18,003	361,405
Delaware	5,692	443	5,654
Maryland	223,620	17,054	211,539
Virginia	176,185	18,687	186,470
Carolina	137,887	14,446	144,839
Georgia	3,722	4,614	8,141
	1,495,815	103,189	1,467,080

In

		Dollars.
In the ſpace of five years they have trebled in value, for in the year 1794, Mr. Smith ſtates them before Congreſs to be		*5,500,000
To this add the		
Exciſe - -	400,000	
Carriage Tax -	150,000	
Sugar and Snuff -	90,000	
Auction Tax - -	40,000	
Wine and Spirit Licences	100,000	
		780,000
Poſt Office, and Surplus of Dividend on Bank Stock - - -		70,000
Whole Amount of National Income in 1794,		6,350,000
And the Amount of their National Debt at the ſame Time - -		64,853,208

* This is conſiderably larger than any former year, owing, Mr. Smith ſaid, to the prodigious emigrations, laſt year, to their country; which he ſuppoſes will be diminiſhed when peace takes place.

Salaries

Salaries to the Legiſlature.

To George Waſhington, as Preſident of the United States, per annum 25000 dollars, or - - - - £.5650 0 0

To John Adams,* as Vice Preſident, 5000 dollars, or - - - - 1125 0 0

To each Senator during the Seſſion, ſix dollars per day, and three more while travelling to and from Congreſs.

To each Repreſentative in the Lower Houſe, ſix dollars per day, and to the Speaker twelve dollars.

The mode of election is as plain and ſimple as poſſible. I was at New York during the election: I ſaw no additional buſtle in the ſtreets. The names of the Candidates having been publiſhed, the proper officers

* I met Mr. Adams at New York: he had come, the day before, from Philadelphia to New York, in the ſtage, and was juſt going on board the packet, for Boſton. I thought of Cato, commended by the Hiſtorian for his ſimplicity of manners; after dictating, in the Roman Senate, the fate of kingdoms, to be ſeen riding home to his country houſe, on a little pad nag, attended only by one ſervant carrying his portmanteau. Mr. Adams had juſt determined the queſtion in Congreſs, by his ſingle voice, whether there ſhould be war between Great Britain and America. A bill had paſſed the Lower Houſe, to prohibit all commercial intercourſe with Great Britain; the votes in the Senate Houſe, were equal, and Mr. Adams, as Preſident, was called on for his vote, which he gave againſt the bill, and it was loſt.

went about, through every ward, door by door, and received each perſons vote, in writing ſealed up, which was afterwards opened before the Committee, ſitting in the Hall, and there regiſtered. No canvas by the Members; no holiday on the occaſion; no appearance of tumult or inebriation. The ſums total for each Candidate being made up, they are inſerted in the newſpapers. (I write this from my memory only, having miſlaid the document.)

The following circumſtance occurred during that election. A lady of New York, of conſiderable property, and heireſs to the Lake eſtate, previous to the above election, ſent ſeveral letters to her tenants, in the north part of the ſtate, to vote for General Williams, as Senator for that diſtrict: one of theſe letters came, by chance, into other hands, and was opened, by which means it became public. It was univerſally reprobated, as unconſtitutional influence, and notice was taken of it in the public papers.

In Connecticut, were a perſon to canvas, or come forward with pretenſions of merit, it would at once do away all pretenſions whatever; for a man there has no occaſion to make any exertions on his own behalf; and if deſerving of election, ſhould he appear ſolicitous, it would create ſuſpicions to his diſadvantage.

Abſtract of the Act of Naturalization.

"And be it further enacted, that any alien, being a free white perſon, who ſhall have reſided within the limits and juriſdiction of the United States for the term of two years, may be admitted to become a citizen thereof, on application to any common law Court of Record, in any one of the ſtates wherein he ſhall have reſided for the term of one year, at the leaſt, giving proof that he is a perſon of good character, and taking the oath, or the affirmation, preſcribed by law, to ſupport the conſtitution of the United States.

Nevertheleſs, no perſon heretofore proſcribed by any one of the ſtates, ſhall be admitted a citizen, as aforeſaid, except by an Act of the Legiſlature of that ſtate, in which ſuch perſon was proſcribed."

N. B. In the year 1795, by an Act of the Legiſlature, this qualification is required to be a five years reſidence, in conſequence of the vaſt influx of Europeans, for the laſt year or two paſt.

Epitome of the Federal Government as in 1794.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,—choſen by the citizens at large, every two years—qualifications, twenty-five years of age, and ſeven years a citizen—paid for their attendance, ſix dollars per day,

out of the national treaſury, (one hundred and five in number.)

THE SENATE, (two from each ſtate) choſen by each ſtate government, every ſix years—divide themſelves, when they firſt meet, into three claſſes, one of which goes out every two years, by rotation—qualifications, thirty years of age, and nine years a citizen—are paid for their attendance, ſix dollars per day, out of the national treaſury, (thirty in number.)

THE PRESIDENT of the United States, elected in the following manner: Each of the ſtates (on the ſame day with each other) appoint a number of electors, equal to the Senators and Repreſentatives, they laſt ſent to Congreſs—theſe meet and vote, by ballot, for two perſons, one of whom is not to be an inhabitant of their ſtate. Theſe fifteen returns are ſent to the Preſident of the Senate, who opens them in the preſence of both houſes, and whoever has moſt votes is choſen Preſident; (the next in numbers is Vice Preſident.) Qualifications, muſt be thirty-five years of age, and fourteen years a reſident—has a negative on every bill, but muſt annex his reaſons for it, when he ſends it back. In his ſickneſs, or abſence, the Vice Preſident ſhall act in his ſtead.

The Judges are appointed by Congreſs, and hold their office *quamdiu ſe bene geſſerit.* There is only one Supreme Court, and Trial by Jury, as in England, whoſe conſtitutional law they take for their guide;—

ſalary

ſalary to Chief Juſtice, four thouſand dollars; to five Aſſociate Judges, three thouſand five hundred dollars each; and to a Judge beſides, in each of the ſixteen United States, from eight hundred to one thouſand eight hundred dollars. All are paid out of the national treaſury.

I ſhall now conclude my account, with Dr. Ramſay's elegant and energetic Addreſs to the Americans.

"CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES!

"*You have a well-balanced conſtitution eſtabliſhed by general conſent, which is an improvement on all republican forms of government heretofore eſtabliſhed. It poſſeſſes the freedom and independence of a popular aſſembly, acquainted with the wants and wiſhes of the people, but without the capacity of doing thoſe miſchiefs which reſult from uncontrouled power in one aſſembly. The end and object of it is public good. If you are not happy it will be your own fault. No knave or fool can plead an hereditary right to ſport with your property or your liberties. Your laws and your law-givers muſt all proceed from yourſelves. You have the experience of nearly ſix thouſand years, to point out the rocks on which former republics have been daſhed to pieces. Learn wiſdom from their misfortunes. Cultivate juſtice both public and private. No government will or can endure, which does not protect the rights of its ſubjects. Unleſs ſuch efficient regulations are adopted, as will ſecure property as well as liberty, one revolution will follow another. Anarchy, monarchy, or deſpotiſm, will be the conſequence. By juſt laws and the faithful execution of them,*

public and private credit will be reſtored, and the reſtoration of credit will be a mine of wealth to this young country. It will make a fund for agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, which will ſoon enable the United States to claim an exalted rank among the nations of the earth. Such are the reſources of your country, and ſo trifling are your debts, compared with your reſources, that proper ſyſtems, wiſely planned and faithfully executed, will ſoon fill your extenſive territory with inhabitants, and give you the command of ſuch ample capitals, as will enable you to run the career of national greatneſs, with advantages equal to the oldeſt kingdoms of Europe. What they have been ſlowly growing to, in the courſe of near two thouſand years, you may hope to equal within one century. If you continue under one government, built on the ſolid foundations of public juſtice, and public virtue, there is no point of national greatneſs to which you may not aſpire, with a well-founded hope of ſpeedily attaining it. Cheriſh and ſupport a reverence for government, and cultivate an union between the Eaſt and South, the Atlantic and the Miſſiſſippi. Let the greateſt good of the greateſt number, be the pole-ſtar of your public and private deliberations. Shun wars, *they beget debt, add to the common vices of mankind, and produce others, which are almoſt peculiar to themſelves. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are your proper buſineſs. Seek not to enlarge your territory by conqueſt; it is already ſufficiently extenſive. You have ample ſcope for the employment of your moſt active minds, in promoting your own domeſtic happineſs. Maintain your own rights, and let all others remain in quiet poſſeſſion of theirs. Avoid diſcord, faction, luxury, and the other vices which have been the bane of commonwealths.*

Cheriſh

Cheriſh and reward the philoſophers, the ſtateſmen, and the patriots, who devote their talents and time, at the expence of their private intereſts, to the toils of enlightening and directing their fellow citizens, and thereby reſcue citizens and rulers of republics from the common, and too often merited, charge of ingratitude. Practiſe induſtry, frugality, temperance, moderation, and the whole lovely train of republican virtues. Baniſh from your borders the liquid fire of the Weſt-Indies, which, while it entails poverty and diſeaſe, prevents induſtry, and foments private quarrels. Venerate the plough, the hoe, and all the implements of agriculture. Honour the men, who with their own hands maintain their families, and raiſe up children who are inured to toil, and capable of defending their country. Reckon the neceſſity of labour not among the curſes, but the bleſſings of life. Your towns will probably, ere long, be engulphed in luxury and effeminacy. If your liberties and future proſpects depended on them, your career of liberty would probably be ſhort; but a great majority of your country, muſt, and will be yeomanry, who have no other dependence than on Almighty God for his uſual bleſſing on their daily labour. From the great exceſs of the number of ſuch independent farmers in theſe States, over and above all other claſſes of inhabitants, the long continuance of your liberties may be reaſonably preſumed.

"*Let the hapleſs African ſleep undiſturbed on his native ſhore, and give over wiſhing for the extermination of the ancient proprietors of this land. Univerſal juſtice is univerſal intereſt. The moſt enlarged happineſs of one people, by no means requires the degradation or deſtruction of ano-*

ther. It would be more glorious to civilize one tribe of ſavages, than to exterminate or expel a ſcore. There is territory enough for them and for you. Inſtead of invading their rights, promote their happineſs, and give them no reaſon to curſe the folly of their fathers, who ſuffered your's to ſit down on a ſoil which the common Parent of us both had previouſly aſſigned to them: but above all, be particularly careful that your own deſcendants do not degenerate into ſavages. Diffuſe the means of education, and particularly of religious inſtruction, through your remoteſt ſettlements. To this end, ſupport and ſtrengthen the hands of your public teachers. Let your voluntary contributions confute the diſhonourable poſition, that religion cannot be ſupported but by compulſory eſtabliſhments. Remember that there can be no political happineſs without liberty; that there can be no liberty without morality; and that there can be no morality without religion.

"*It is now your turn to figure on the face of the earth, and in the annals of the world. You poſſeſs a country which in leſs than a century will probably contain fifty millions of inhabitants. You have, with a great expence of blood and treaſure, reſcued yourſelves and your poſterity from the domination of Europe. Perfect the good work you have begun, by forming ſuch arrangements and inſtitutions, as bid fair for enſuring, to the preſent and future generations, the bleſſings for which you have ſucceſsfully contended.*

"*May the Almighty Ruler of the Univerſe, who has raiſed you to independence, and given you a place among the*

the nations of the earth, make the American Revolution an æra in the hiſtory of the world, remarkable for the progreſſive increaſe of human happineſs!"

HAVING now completed my buſineſs, I agreed for my paſſage home, with Captain Smith, of the Sanſom, (the ſame who brought out Dr. Prieſtley) for thirty guineas. I am to be found with wine, porter, and proviſions of all ſorts, and with every neceſſary, except bedding and towels.

July 2, I ſlept on board, expecting to ſail before the morning, but ſome of the American ſailors, from a deſire of once more ſeeing their ſweethearts and wives, jumped overboard, and ſwam on ſhore: we loſt that tide, and I had an opportunity of going into the city, and purchaſing ſome almonds and raiſins, apples and gingerbread, which are articles I would particularly recommend to every young voyager, as the ſtomach will often reliſh theſe things, when other things become unpleaſant and inſipid, and counteract the ſalt taſte which brings on ſickneſs.

July 3, At two o'clock, P. M. we weighed anchor, and reached Sandy Hook that evening, where we again anchored, on account of the return of the tide, where our pilot left us. On the beach, we ſaw the monument erected to the memory of ſome Engliſh ſeamen, that

that were all frozen to death, near the place, in the year 1782, by a ſudden ſnow ſtorm.

The next morning having a fine freſh breeze, from the ſouth, at five o'clock we again ſet ſail, and, on our getting clear out of the Hook, our pilot left us, in his little ſkiff, which appeared hardly able to buffet the waves, which now began to heave apace. Before dinner, we had completely loſt ſight of the Never-ſink, the laſt ridge of land viſible of the American ſhores.

I brought from the United States with me, of live animals, two kinds of tortoiſes, and a beautiful flying ſquirrel; of ſhrubs and plants, rhododendrons, martegon lillies, tulip trees, acacias, Virginia cypreſſes, magnolia glaucus, ſugar maple trees, &c. Of nuts, hiccory and chinquopin, or pea nuts. The latter, I find, is very common in China, as a native Chineſe told me, when dining at my houſe, with two gentlemen of Lord Macartney's ſuite, ſome of thoſe nuts being on table.

We now ſailed ſouthward till we made latitude 36. The weather being warm, multitudes of flying fiſh were ſeen riſing out of the water. They can only fly in ſtrait lines, about eighty or one hundred yards, when their wings or long fins looſing their moiſture, they fall again, expoſed to the mouths of the purſuing dolphins; of the latter our Captain ſtruck a fine one with his harpoon, and brought it on board. It is

a beau-

a beautiful well-formed fiſh, very different from what it is uſually repreſented. Its forehead is high above the eyes, and formed ſharp like the keel of a ſhip or cutwater, by which means it makes its way very ſwiftly in the ſea. It ſeemed to die with all the agony and ſhivering of a human being, and changed its colour repeatedly, from a gold colour to an emerald green, then to a beautiful Saxon blue, and amidſt a variety of beautiful tints, like thoſe on mother of pearl, it fixed in a brown and white. We found it very good to eat.

Our courſe was now changed to a northerly direction, till we made the banks of Newfoundland. Here we lay to, and caught ſixteen or eighteen fine cod. After this, when near the Weſtern Iſlands, we had ſome very rough weather, and our meſs table was often drenched with a heavy ſea, which paſſed through the light over the meſs room.

By ſome inattention to our log, we outrun our reckoning, ſo that when we were looking out for Land's End, we found ourſelves faſt running on the rocks of Guernſey, and before we could wear ſhip againſt a ſtrong weſterly wind, we were carried within ſight of the Coaſt of Brittany. Had but an armed boat from France attacked us, we muſt have been taken, as we had not a ſingle gun on board.

At length, by great exertion, we weathered the rocks, got clear of all the breakers, and made Alderney;

ney; between which and our ſhip, was a ſmall iſland, on which ſtands the Caſkets: this is a large handſome tower, with three lights, which, by means of a rotative motion, with reflectors, are rendered viſible and inviſible alternately. It was a pleaſant ſight to us during ſeveral hours of the night, for we could ſee them at a vaſt diſtance.

We now ſtretched over the Channel, and had a view of the Iſle of Wight, from whence we ſhaped our courſe to the Suſſex Coaſt. We had next a diſtinct view of Brighton, and could ſee the company walking on the Seine. At ſeven, A. M. we ſaw the high land of Beachy Head ſtretching out beyond all the reſt of the coaſt, and at eight, we were abreaſt of Shoreham. A frigate is now making towards us. We next ſee Newhaven, and the Harbour full of ſhipping; alſo Seaforth, and a large camp to the eaſt of it upon the ſea ſhore, and, by our glaſſes we diſcover a great many officers and ſoldiers looking at us. *Ten o'clock.* We are now opening another head land beyond Beachy Head, and diſcover a man-of-war at anchor in a bay, with an Engliſh enſign hoiſted. We are going to hoiſt our colours for the *firſt* time on the voyage, (having never ſpoke a ſingle veſſel) in order to prevent the man-of-war firing a gun to bring us to, which we muſt obey, (or be ſunk) which would hinder us a full hour.

We are now cloſe to Eaſtbourn, in Suſſex, and ſee the bathing machines, and the company walking the Beach

Beach. Haſtings next appears, and another camp on the heights near it.

The ſun now ſhines mild and pleaſant. The pea-green hue of the ſea contraſted the ripe brown colour of the corn fields, partly reaped and piled in ridges, like armies of men; as well as the occaſional mixture of green meadows and fields, and a clear blue ſky, form a ſcene of the moſt lively kind, and highly pictureſque.

Winchelſea now appears on the top of a ridge, almoſt covered with trees; and near it are tents, ſoldiers, and horſes; ſome exerciſing. The Diana, a ſeventy-four gun ſhip, ſurrounded by a fleet of tranſports, bound for Cork, next meets our view. Then Rye, one of the cinque ports, from whence a pilot boat puts off to meet us. Our Captain, finding he belonged to Hythe, (the next port eaſtward,) treated with him to take his bag of American letters.

After this, we hailed a boat belonging to Dover; and, being impatient to land, eight of us paſſengers agreed with him for four guineas to land us there. On our arrival, the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers came on board as uſual, to examine our luggage, which was taken to the Cuſtom Houſe.

At the York Hotel, we regaled ourſelves with good tea and freſh cream, new bread and butter, &c. which was

was the greateſt treat imaginable, after being on ſhip-board two and thirty days. The next day I arrived ſafe in London to my great ſatisfaction; and, what is remarkable, though never before out of ſight of land, I never once experienced the leaſt ſickneſs or illneſs, by ſea or land during an excurſion of near eight thouſand miles.

APPENDIX.

NOTES.

I.

THE State of Connecticut, originally held five millions of acres of land, adjoining to Lake Erie, of which it took in part. Of this ſaid land, five hundred thouſand acres had been granted in October, 1792, as a compenſation to thoſe inhabitants of New London, Fairfield, Croton, Norwalk, and Danbury, who had ſuffered by the burning of their towns, during the American War.

In October, 1793, a bill was brought in, to appropriate the remaining four millions five hundred thouſand acres, in the following words: "Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Houſe of Repreſentatives, in General Court aſſembled, that the monies ariſing from the ſale of the territory belonging to this ſtate, lying weſt of Penſylvania, be, and the ſame is hereby

hereby eſtabliſhed, a perpetual fund, the intereſt whereof is granted, and ſhall be appropriated to the uſe and benefit of the ſeveral eccleſiaſtical ſocieties, churches, or congregations, of all denominations in this ſtate, to be by them applied to the ſupport of their reſpective miniſters, or preachers of the goſpel, and ſchools of education, under ſuch regulations as ſhall be adopted by this, or ſome future ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly."

Mr. Stanley, Member for Berlin, delivered an excellent ſpeech, of three quarters of an hour long, to urge the Houſe to reſcind the vote of laſt October Seſſion; alleging that the reſolution made by the former Houſe, trenched upon the rights of the preſent and of all future General Aſſemblies. Inaſmuch, as though no immediate appropriation of thoſe lands was at all neceſſary, or could poſſibly take place at preſent, yet that Houſe had proceeded ſo far, as to direct all future legiſlators, how the produce of the ſaid lands ſhould be appropriated; a right, he aſſerted, that they were not warranted to exerciſe, and againſt which he fully expected the preſent Houſe would make ſome deciſive reſolution.

Mr. Grange, the Member for Suffield, was againſt the appropriation of the money to the objects mentioned on other accounts. He ſaid, it was well known, that in no part of the United States whatever, was public education at this time better attended to, than in Connecticut. Their clergy, of every denomination,

nation, were well provided for, their ſchools properly ſupported, and religion and morality had their due weight in ſociety. Why then ſell our lands, or appropriate them to purpoſes not wanted? It appears from our public accounts, that we are not in want of money; if we look at the ſtate of our finances, they are flouriſhing. The ſtate to all its creditors, owes but three hundred and thirty thouſand dollars, and the debt due to us from Congreſs, amounts to ſix hundred and nineteen thouſand one hundred and twenty-one dollars; ſo that upon the balance, our funds can at any time pay, at the leaſt, five and twenty ſhillings in the pound.

General Hart and ſome others, ſpoke in favor of the ſale of them. Mr. Phelps remarked, that one of the great errors in the old governments, and the cauſe of the decay of true genuine Chriſtianity, was the making their clergy independent of the people, and forming eſtabliſhments. We ſee as early as the time of William the Conqueror, in the conduct of Lanfranc, and after him, Thomas a Becket, and many others; that all the meekneſs of the Apoſtle was ſoon loſt in the love of domination. Religion was by them, under theſe circumſtances, an inſtrument to attain worldly conſequence, pomp, and authority. And this had continued to be the caſe ever ſince, notwithſtanding occaſional reforms had taken place, for they had contrived to reſume their power. On theſe accounts, he was ſtrongly againſt apportioning any part of the public lands, for an independent ſupport of the clergy.

The queſtion was put by Mr. Dagget, the ſpeaker, and the bill was loſt—114 againſt 56.

The Government of this ſtate conſiſts of a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, and twelve Aſſiſtants, who form the Upper Houſe; and one hundred and ſeventy-ſeven Repreſentatives for the different towns, who conſtitute the Lower Houſe. They are re-elected every year, at which time no perſon is ſuffered to canvaſs for votes, as they carefully guard againſt any perſonal influence during the election.

II.

The carding and ſcribbling engines, at Hartford, were of the oldeſt faſhion. Two large center cylinders in each, with two doffers, and only two working cylinders, of the breadth of bare ſixteen inches, ſaid to be invented by ſome perſon there. They had no ſpinning jennies, the yarn being all ſpun by hand. They were ſcribbling deep blue wool, of the quality of Wiltſhire running fine, for making coarſe broad cloth; the ſpinning was very bad, the wool not being half worked. I ſaw in the weaving ſhop, five looms, two on broad cloth, two on coarſe caſſimeres, with worſted chains, and one on narrow or foreſt cloth. They gave the weavers nine-pence per yard currency, for the caſſimeres, i. e. ſixpence three-farthings ſterling; dear enough, conſidering the largeneſs of the ſpinning. They could weave ſix yards of broad cloth in a day. I ſaw there ſome very good well-combed worſted.

They

They ſort a fleece into ſeven ſorts. I obſerved ſome very fine wool there, which, they told me, came from Georgia, but it was in bad condition. The concern is carried on by a company; nine thouſand three hundred dollars have been lent towards the undertaking, by the State. None of the partners underſtand any thing about it, and all depends on an Engliſhman, who is the ſorter of the wool. Mr. Eliſha Colt, a ſtore-keeper, or woollen-draper, has the preſent direction of it, but he is going to ſettle in another place, very ſhortly. He ſhewed me every part of the manufactory, and afterwards, at his own ſtore, twenty or thirty pieces of caſſimere, broad cloth, elaſtics, and narrow cloths, of the Hartford manufacture. He could ſell them at about the ſame price, I found, as our Engliſh goods would coſt, when delivered into the ſtores there, but the fabric was very poor, and hard in the ſpinning, and very badly dreſſed, and therefore very inferior to, and dearer than the Britiſh, loaded with all the expences of freight, inſurance, merchant's profit, and ſeven and a half per cent. duty.

Morſe, in his Geography, ſays, "This town enters largely into manufacture." Here, as well as in many other places, he certainly writes under a ſtrong prejudice in favor of his own country.

III.

The ſugar maple, is a tree that I ſhould ſuppoſe would grow in this country as well as in many parts

of Europe. In Connecticut, it is expoſed to as ſevere winters as any in this iſland. I have a tree in my garden, ſeven feet high, that has ſtood the ſevere winter of 1794. The chief thing to attend to, is to ſee it planted in good rich ſoil. Thoſe ſettlers in America who clear the lands, always begin with cutting down the ſugar maples, becauſe there is always found the richeſt and beſt land.—This is one reaſon why America will not be ſufficient to ſupply its own ſugar.

I was given the following as the method in which they make it: Draw off the ſap into wooden veſſels, by wooden taps fixed in the bark, ſeven feet from the ground. Boil it always the next day;—provide three kettles of different ſizes—ſay, of fifty, ſixty, and ſeventy gallons; boil it firſt in the largeſt kettle, adding as much lime, as will make the liquor granulate; as it boils, take off the ſcum, encreaſing the heat, till it evaporates to ſixty gallons; then ſtrain it through a woollen cloth into the ſixty gallon kettle. This muſt boil and be ſkimmed in the ſame manner, till it is reduced to fifty, and then be ſtrained into the fifty gallon kettle. And each kettle muſt be continued in ſucceſſion, till you have boiled your whole quantity,—ſay two hundred gallons.

When it is boiled enough, which is known by its becoming ropy between the finger and thumb, it is turned out into a wooden cooler, and ſtirred with a kind

kind of wooden paddle, till it granulates; and then it is put into earthen moulds, in the ſame manner as the Weſt-India planters.

ADDRESSES, &c.

REFERRED TO IN PAGE 87.

The following excellent and elegant Addreſſes, from the Colleges and Societies of New York and Philadelphia, were preſented to Dr. Prieſtley, immediately on his arrival in America. —As it occurred while I was there, I make no apology for introducing them in the Appendix to this Publication. I forbear to make any comment on them, or on Dr. Prieſtley's Anſwers. Let every Reader judge for himſelf.

NEW YORK, JUNE 11, 1794.

On Monday evening, the Committee appointed by the TAMMANY SOCIETY to addreſs their congratulations to the Reverend Joſeph Prieſtley, having reported their Addreſs, and his Anſwer thereto; and

that the first opportunity had been taken to wait upon him, agreeably to their directions; the Society resolved unanimously the publication of their Report:

To the Rev. Joseph Priestley, LL. D.

SIR,

A numerous body of freemen, who associate to cultivate the love of liberty, and the enjoyment of a happy republican government under which we live, and who, for several years, have been known in this city, by the name of The TAMMANY SOCIETY, have deputed us a Committee, to express to you their pleasure, and congratulations on your safe arrival in this country.

Their venerable ancestors escaped, as you have done, from the persecution of intolerant bigotry and despotism; and they would esteem themselves an unworthy progeny, were they not highly interested in your safety and happiness.

It is not alone, because your various useful publications evince a life devoted to literature and the industrious pursuit of knowledge—not alone, because your numerous discoveries in nature are so efficient to the progress of human happiness; but they have long known you the friend of mankind, and, in defiance of calumny and malice, the assertor of the rights of conscience,

ſcience, and the champion of civil and religious liberty.

They have learned, with regret and indignation, the abandoned proceedings of thoſe deſpoilers, who deſtroyed your houſe and goods, ruined your philoſophical apparatus, and library; committed to the flames your manuſcripts; pryed into the ſecrets of your private papers; and their barbarian fury put *your life itſelf* in danger.

They heard you alſo, with exalted benevolence, return to them bleſſings for curſing; and while you thus exemplified the undaunted integrity of a patriot—the mild and forbearing virtues of a Chriſtian,—they hailed you victor in this magnanimous triumph over your enemies.

You have fled from the rude arm of violence, from the rod of lawleſs power, and you ſhall find refuge in the boſom of freedom—of peace—of Americans.

You have left your native land—a country, doubtleſs, ever dear to you; a country, for whoſe improvement in virtue and knowledge, you have long diſintereſtedly laboured; for which its rewards are *ingratitude, injuſtice, and baniſhment:* a country, although now preſenting a proſpect frightful to the eyes of humanity, yet once the nurſe of ſcience, of arts, of heroes, and of freemen: a country, although at preſent apparently ſelf devoted to deſtruction, we fondly hope,

may yet tread back the ſteps of deluſion and ruin, and once again riſe conſpicuous among the free nations of the earth.

In this advanced period of your life, when nature demands the ſweets of tranquillity, you have been conſtrained to encounter the tempeſtuous deep, to riſque diſappointed proſpects in a foreign land, to give up the ſatisfactions of domeſtic quiet, to tear yourſelf from the friends of your youth—from a numerous acquaintance who revere and love you, and will long deplore your loſs.

We enter, Sir, with emotions of ſympathy, into the numerous ſacrifices you muſt have made to an undertaking which ſo eminently exhibits our country as the aſylum for the perſecuted and oppreſſed; and into thoſe regretful ſenſibilities your heart experienced, when the ſhores of your native country were leſſening to your view.

Alive to the impreſſions of this occaſion, we give you a warm and hearty welcome into theſe United States;—we truſt, a country worthy of you, where Providence has unfolded a ſcene, as new as it is auguſt, as felicitating as unexampled. The enjoyment of liberty, with but one diſgraceful exception, pervades every claſs of citizens.

A catholic and ſincere ſpirit of toleration regulates ſociety, which riſes into zeal, when the ſacred rights of humanity

humanity are invaded. And there exiſts a ſentiment of free and candid enquiry, which diſdains the ſhackles of tradition, promiſing a rich harveſt of improvement, and the glorious triumph of truth.

We hope, Sir, the Great Being, whoſe laws and works you have made the ſtudy of your life, will ſmile on, and bleſs you; reſtore you to every domeſtic and philoſophical enjoyment; bleſſing you in every undertaking beneficial to mankind; rendering you, as you have been to your own, the ornament of this country; and crown you at laſt with immortal felicity and honor.

ANSWER.

To the Members of the TAMMANY SOCIETY of New York.

GENTLEMEN,

I think myſelf greatly honored, flying as I do from ill treatment in my native country, on account of my attachment to the cauſe of civil and religious liberty, to be received with the congratulations of "a ſociety of freemen, aſſociated to cultivate the love of liberty, and the enjoyment of a happy republican government." Happy would our venerable anceſtors, as you juſtly call

call them, have been, to have found America such a retreat to them, as it is to me, when they were driven here; but, happy has it proved to me, and happy will it eventually be to the world, that in the wise and benevolent order of Providence, abuses of power, are ever destructive of itself, and favorable to liberty. *Their* strenuous exertions and your's, now give me that asylum, which at my time of life is peculiarly grateful to me, who only wish to continue, unmolested, those pursuits of various literature, to which, without having ever entered into any political connections, my life has been devoted.

I join with you in viewing, with regret, the unfavourable prospect now exhibiting by Great Britain, formerly, as you say, the nurse of science, and of freemen; and wish, with you, that the unhappy delusion that country is now under, may soon vanish; and that, whatever may be the form of its government, it may vie with this country in every thing that is favourable to the best *interests* of mankind; and join with you in removing that only disgraceful circumstance which you so justly acknowledge to be an exception to the enjoyment of equal liberty among yourselves.

That the Great Being whose providence extends alike to all the human race, and to whose disposal I chearfully commit myself, may remove whatever is imperfect

perfect from your, and every government in the known world, is the earneſt prayer of,

Gentlemen,

Your reſpectful, humble ſervant,

J. PRIESTLEY.

ADDRESS

OF

The Medical Society of the State of New York.

Permit us, Sir, to wait upon you with an offering of our congratulations on your ſafe arrival, with your lady and family, in this happy country, and to expreſs our real joy in receiving among us a gentleman, whoſe labours have contributed ſo much to the diffuſion and eſtabliſhment of civil and religious liberty, and whoſe deep reſearches into the true principles of natural philoſophy, have derived ſo much improvement and real benefit, not only to the ſciences of chymiſtry and medicine, but to various other arts, all of which are neceſſary to the ornament and utility of human life.

May you, Sir, poſſeſs and enjoy here uninterrupted content-

contentment and happineſs, and may your valuable life be continued a farther bleſſing to mankind.

By Order,

JOHN CARLETON, Preſident.

Dr. J. Prieſtley, LL.D. &c.

New York, 13th June, 1794.

ANSWER.

To the Members of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

GENTLEMEN,

I think myſelf greatly honored in being congratulated on my arrival in this country, by a ſociety of perſons, whoſe ſtudies bear ſome relation to my own. —To continue, without fear of moleſtation, on account of the moſt open profeſſion of any ſentiments, civil or religious, thoſe purſuits which you are ſenſible have for their object the advantage of all mankind (being, as you juſtly obſerved, "neceſſary to the ornament and utility of human life") is my principal motive in leaving a country, in which that tranquillity and ſenſe of ſecurity, which ſcientifical purſuits require,

quire, cannot be had; and I am happy to find here persons who are engaged in the same pursuits, and who have the just sense that you discover of their truly enviable situation.

J. PRIESTLEY.

New York, June 13, 1794.

ADDRESS

OF

The Democratic Society of New York.

SIR,

We are appointed by the Democratic Society of the city of New York, a Committee to congratulate you on your arrival in this country; and we feel the most lively pleasure in bidding you a hearty welcome to these shores of liberty and equality.

While the arm of tyranny is extended in most of the nations of the world, to crush the spirit of liberty, and bind in chains the bodies and minds of men, we acknowledge, with ardent gratitude to the great Parent of the universe, our singular felicity in living in a land where reason has successfully triumphed over the artificial distinctions of European policy and bigotry, and where

where the law equally protects the virtuous citizen of every deſcription and perſuaſion.

On this occaſion we cannot but obſerve, that we once eſteemed ourſelves happy in the relation that ſubſiſted between us and the government of Great Britain; but the multiplied oppreſſions which characterize that government, excite in us the moſt painful ſenſations, and exhibit a ſpectacle as diſguſting in itſelf, as diſhonorable to the Britiſh name.

The governments of the old world preſent to us one huge maſs of intrigue, corruption, and deſpotiſm;—moſt of them are now baſely combined to prevent the eſtabliſhment of liberty in France, and to effect the total deſtruction of the rights of man. Under theſe afflicting circumſtances, we rejoice that America opens her arms to receive, with fraternal affection, the friend of liberty and human happineſs, and that *here* he may enjoy the beſt bleſſings of civilized ſociety.

We ſincerely ſympathize with you in all that you have ſuffered, and we conſider the perſecution with which you have been purſued by a venal court, and an imperious uncharitable prieſthood, as an illuſtrious proof of your perſonal merit, and a laſting reproach to that government, from the graſp of whoſe tyranny you are ſo happily removed.

Accept, Sir, of the ſincere and beſt wiſhes of the ſociety

ſociety whom we repreſent, for the continuance of your health, and the increaſe of your individual and domeſtic happineſs.

JAMES NICHOLSON, Preſident.

ANSWER.

To the Members of the Democratic Society in New York.

GENTLEMEN,

Viewing with the deepeſt concern, as you do, the proſpect that is now exhibited in Europe, thoſe troubles which are the natural offspring of their forms of government, originating, indeed, in the ſpirit of liberty, but gradually degenerating into tyrannies, equally degrading to the rulers and the ruled, I rejoice in finding an aſylum from perſecution in a country in which theſe abuſes have come to a natural termination, and have produced another ſyſtem of liberty, founded on ſuch wiſe principles as, I truſt, will guard it againſt all future abuſes; thoſe artificial diſtinctions in ſociety, from which they ſprung, being compleatly eradi-

eradicated, that protection from violence, which laws and government promiſe in all countries, but which I have not found in my own, I doubt not I ſhall find with you, though I cannot promiſe to be a better ſubject of this government, than my whole conduct will evince that I have been to that of Great Britain.

Juſtly, however, as I think I may complain of the treatment I have met with in England, I ſincerely wiſh her proſperity; and, from the good-will I bear both to that country and this, I ardently wiſh, that all former animoſities may be forgotten, and that a perpetual friendſhip may ſubſiſt between them.

J. PRIESTLEY.

New York, June, 1794.

To Joſeph Prieſtley, LL. D. F. R. S.

SIR,

The ASSOCIATED TEACHERS in the city of New York beg leave to offer you a ſincere and hearty welcome to this land of tranquillity and freedom.

Impreſſed with an idea of the real importance of ſo valuable an acquiſition to the growing intereſts of ſcience

ſcience and literature, in this country, we are particularly happy that the honor of your firſt reception has fallen to this ſtate, and to the city of New York.

As labourers in thoſe fields which you have occupied with the moſt diſtinguiſhed eminence, at the arduous and important taſk of cultivating the human mind, we contemplate, with peculiar ſatisfaction, the auſpicious influence, which your perſonal reſidence in this country, will add to that of your highly valuable ſcientific and literary productions, by which we have already been materially benefited.

We beg leave to anticipate the happineſs of ſharing, in ſome degree, that patronage of ſcience and literature, which it has ever been your delight to afford. This will give facility to our exertions; direct and encourage us in our arduous employments; aſſiſt us to FORM THE MAN; and thereby give efficacy to the diffuſion of uſeful knowledge.

Our moſt ardent wiſhes attend you, *good Sir*, that you may find in this land of virtuous ſimplicity, a happy receſs from the intriguing politics, and vitiating refinements of the European world. That your patriotic virtues may add to the vigour of our happy conſtitution, and that the bleſſings of this country may be abundantly remunerated unto your perſon and your family.

And we rejoice in believing that the Parent of Na-

ture, by thoſe ſecret communications of happineſs with which he never fails to reward the virtuous mind, will here convey to you that conſolation, ſupport, and joy, which are independent of local circumſtances, and "which the world can neither give nor take away."

Signed, by order of the Committee,

WILLIAM PAYNE, Chairman.
EDWARD SHEPHARD, Secretary.

ANSWER.

To the Aſſociated Teachers of the City of New York.

GENTLEMEN,

A welcome to this country from my fellow labourers in the inſtruction of youth, is, I aſſure you, peculiarly grateful to me. Claſſes of men, as well as individuals, are apt to form too high ideas of their own importance; but certainly one of the moſt important is, that which contributes ſo much as our's does to the communication of uſeful knowledge, as forming the character of men, and thereby fitting them for their ſeveral

ſeveral ſtations in ſociety. In ſome form or other this has ever been my employment and delight; and my principal object in flying for an aſylum to this country, "a land," as I hope you juſtly term it, "of virtuous ſimplicity, and a receſs from the intriguing politics, and vicious refinements of the European world," is, that I may, without moleſtation, purſue my favorite ſtudies. And if I had an opportunity of making choice of an employment for what remains of active exertion in life, it would be one in which I ſhould, as I hope I have hitherto done, contribute, with you, to advance the cauſe of ſcience—of virtue—and of religion.

J. PRIESTLEY.

New York, June 9, 1794.

ADDRESS

OF

The Republican Natives of Great Britain and Ireland, reſident in the City of New York.

SIR,

We, the Republican Natives of Great Britain and Ireland, reſident in the city of New York, embrace, with the higheſt ſatisfaction, the opportunity which

your arrival in this city preſents, of bearing our teſtimony to your character and virtues, and expreſſing our joy that you come among us in circumſtances of ſuch good health and ſpirits.

We have beheld, with the keeneſt ſenſibility, the unparalleled perſecutions which attended you in your native country, and have ſympathized with you under all their variety and extent. In the firm hope, that you are now completely removed from the effects of every ſpecies of intolerance, we moſt ſincerely congratulate you.

After a fruitleſs oppoſition to a corrupt and tyrannical government, many of us have, like you, ſought freedom and protection in the United States of America; but to this we have all been principally induced, from the full perſuaſion that a republican repreſentative government was not merely beſt adapted to promote human happineſs, but that it is the only rational ſyſtem worthy the wiſdom of man to project, or to which his reaſon ſhould aſſent.

Participating in the many bleſſings which the government of this country is calculated to enſure, we are happy in giving it this proof of our reſpectful attachment:—we are only grieved that a ſyſtem of ſuch beauty and excellence, ſhould be at all tarniſhed by the exiſtence of ſlavery in any form; but as friends to the equal rights of man, we muſt be permitted to ſay, that we wiſh theſe rights extended to every human being,

be

be his complexion what it may. We, however, look forward with pleaſing anticipation to a yet more perfect ſtate of ſociety; and, from that love of liberty which forms ſo diſtinguiſhing a trait in the American character, are taught to hope, that this laſt—this worſt diſgrace to a free government, will finally and for ever be done away.

While we look back on our native country with emotions of pity and indignation, at the outrages which humanity has ſuſtained in the perſon of the virtuous MUIR and his patriotic aſſociates, and deeply lament the fatal apathy into which our countrymen have fallen; we deſire to be thankful to the great Author of our being, that we are in America, and that it has pleaſed Him, in his wiſe providence, to make the United States an aſylum, not only from the immediate tyranny of the Britiſh government, but alſo from thoſe impending calamities, which its encreaſing deſpotiſm, and multiplied iniquities, muſt infallibly bring down on a deluded and oppreſſed people.

Accept, Sir, of our affectionate and beſt wiſhes for a long continuance of your health and happineſs.

(*Signed*)

HENRY POPE, Chairman.

WM. ALLUM, Secretary.

New York, June 13, 1794.

ANSWER.

To the Republican Natives of Great Britain and Ireland, reſident in the City of New York.

GENTLEMEN,

I think myſelf peculiarly happy in finding in this country ſo many perſons of ſentiments ſimilar to my own, ſome of whom have probably left Great Britain or Ireland on the ſame account, and to be ſo cheerfully welcomed by them on my arrival. You have already had experience of the difference between the governments of the two countries, and, I doubt not, have ſeen ſufficient reaſon to give the decided preference that you do to that of this. There, all liberty of ſpeech and of the preſs, as far as politics are concerned, is at an end, and the ſpirit of intolerance in matters of religion, is almoſt as high as in the times of the Stuarts. Here, having no countenance from government, whatever may remain of this ſpirit, from the ignorance and conſequent bigotry of former times, it may be expected ſoon to die away; and on all ſubjects whatever every man enjoys the invaluable liberty of ſpeaking and writing whatever he pleaſes.

The wiſdom and happineſs of republican governments,

ments, and the evils reſulting from hereditary monarchical ones, cannot appear in a ſtronger light to you than they do to me. We need only look to the preſent ſtate of America and of Europe, to be fully ſatisfied in this reſpect. The former will eaſily reform themſelves, and amongſt other improvements, I am perſuaded, will be the removal of that veſtige of ſervitude to which you allude, as it ſo ill accords with the ſpirit of equal liberty from which the reſt of the ſyſtem has flowed; whereas no material reformation of the many abuſes to which the latter are ſubject, it is to be feared, can be made without violence and confuſion.

I congratulate you, Gentlemen, as you do me, on our arrival in a country in which men who wiſh well to their fellow citizens, and uſe their beſt endeavours to render them the moſt important ſervices, men who are an honor to human nature, and to any country, are in no danger of being treated like the worſt of felons, as is now the caſe in Great Britain.

Happy ſhould I think myſelf in joining with you in welcoming to this country every friend of liberty, who is expoſed to danger from the tyranny of the Britiſh government, and who, while they continue under it, muſt expect to ſhare in thoſe calamities, which its preſent infatuation muſt, ſooner or later, bring upon it. But let us all join in ſupplications to the great Parent of the univerſe, that, for the ſake of the many excellent

characters in our native country, its government may be reformed, and the judgments impending over it prevented.

J. PRIESTLEY.

New York, June 13, 1794.

ADDRESS

OF

The American Philoſophical Society at Philadelphia.

SIR,

The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge, offer you their ſincere congratulations on your ſafe arrival in this country. Aſſociated for the purpoſe of extending and diſſeminating thoſe improvements in the ſciences and the arts, which moſt conduce to the ſubſtantial happineſs of man, the ſociety felicitate themſelves and their country, that talents and virtues have been tranſferred to this republic. Conſidering you as an illuſtrious member of this inſtitution, your colleagues anticipate your aid, in zealouſly promoting the objects which unite them; as a virtuous man, poſſeſſing eminent and uſeful acquirements, they contemplate,

plate, with pleaſure, the acceſſion of ſuch worth to the American commonwealth; and looking forward to your future character of a citizen of this your adopted country, they rejoice in greeting as ſoon, an enlightened republican.

In this free and happy country, thoſe unalienable rights, which the Author of nature committed to man as a ſacred depoſit, have been ſecured: here we have been enabled, under the favor of Divine Providence, to eſtabliſh a government of laws, and not of men; a government which ſecures to its citizens equal rights and equal liberty; and which offers an aſylum to the good, to the perſecuted, and to the oppreſſed of other climes.

May you long enjoy every bleſſing, which an elevated and highly cultivated mind, a pure conſcience, and a free country, are capable of beſtowing.

By Order of the Society,

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Preſident.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1794.

ANSWER.

To the Members of the American Philoſophical Society at Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

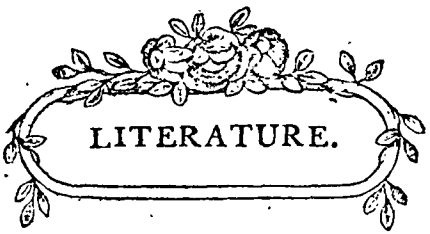
It is with peculiar ſatisfaction that I receive the congratulations of my brethren of the Philoſophical Society in this city, on my arrival in this country. It is in great part for the ſake of purſuing our common ſtudies, without moleſtation, though, for the preſent, you will allow, with far leſs advantage, that I have left my native country, and have come to America; and a ſociety of philoſophers, who will have no objections to a perſon on account of his political or religious ſentiments, will be as grateful as it will be new to me. My paſt conduct, I hope, will ſhew that you may depend upon my *zeal* in promoting the valuable objects of your inſtitution; but you muſt not flatter yourſelves or me with ſuppoſing, that, at my time of life, and with the inconvenience attending a new and uncertain ſettlement, I can be of much ſervice to it.

I am confident, however, from what I have already ſeen

ſeen of the ſpirit of the people of this country, that it will ſoon appear that republican governments, in which every obſtruction is removed to the exertions of all kinds of talents, will be far more favorable to ſcience and the arts, than any monarchical government has ever been. The patronage to be met with there is ever capricious, and as often employed to bear down merit as to promote it; having for its real object not ſcience, or any thing uſeful to mankind, but the mere reputation of the patron, who is ſeldom any judge of ſcience. Whereas a *public*, which neither flatters nor is to be flattered, will not fail in due time to diſtinguiſh true merit, and to give every encouragement that is proper to be given in the caſe. Beſides, by opening, as you generouſly do, "an aſylum to the perſecuted and oppreſſed of all climes," you will, in addition to your own native ſtock, ſoon receive a large acceſſion of every kind of merit, philoſophical not excepted, whereby you will do yourſelves great honour, and ſecure the moſt permanent advantage to the community.

J. PRIESTLEY.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1794.



As many perſons have wiſhed to know how far a taſte for Literature prevails in the States, I have annexed a

LIST of ſome of the BOOKS

WHICH HAVE ANSWERED TO REPRINT THERE,

Together with the names of the Towns, and dates when re-printed.

Beſides which it is to be underſtood, that there is annually a vaſt importation of Books from England, Scotland, and Ireland, and that it would not be worth while to re-print there, unleſs the demand was greater than could be conveniently ſupplied from Europe. *When matters of fact are ſtated, every body may judge for themſelves. It is, however, but a partial Statement.*

SEVERAL neat editions of the Bible, at *Philadelphia, New York, Boſton*, and all the principal towns.

New Teſtament, *Trenton*, 1788

Robertſon's Hiſtory of India, *Philadelphia*, 1792.

Price's Obſervations on Civil Liberty, *Philadel.* 1776

Paley's

Paley's Principles of Moral and Practical Philoſophy, *Philadelphia*, 1787

Watts's Pſalms, 4th edition, at *New York*, in 1792 and 1793

Doddridge's Riſe and Progreſs of Religion in the Soul, *Philadelphia*, 1791 and 1794

Encyclopedia, at *Philadelphia*, 1794, *Dobſon, with American additions.*

Guthrie's Grammar, with maps, *Philadelphia*, 1794

Eſſay on the Origin of Evil, *Worceſter in Connect.* 1794

Blair's Sermons, *Baltimore* and *New York*, 1792

Butler's Analogy, *Boſton*, 1793

Newton's (John) Works, 6 vols. *Philadelphia*, 1791

Rowe's Letters from the Dead to the Living, *Boſton*, 1792

Booth's Apology for the Baptiſts, *Philadelphia*, 1788

Young's Night Thoughts, *Philadelphia*, 1791

Prieſtley's Chart of Univerſal Hiſtory, *Newhaven*, 1792

Brown's Concordance, *Worceſter*, 1794

Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres, 2 vols. *Philadelphia*, 1793

Blair's Rhetoric abridged, *Boſton* and *Philadelph.* 1793

Erſkine's Speech in Support of the Liberty of the Preſs, *New York*, 1793

Paine's Writings complete, *Albany*, 1791

Reid's Eſſays on the Intellectual and Active Powers of Man, 2 vols. *Philadelphia*, 1793

Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France, *Philadelphia*, 1792

Woolſtoncraft's Rights of Woman, *Boſton* and *Philadelphia*, 1792.

Burgh's

Burgh's Art of Speaking, *Boſton*, 1793
Baron Trenck's Life of Himſelf, three editions, *Philadelphia*, 1792 and 1793
Muir's Trial, three editions in *New York* only, and ſeveral at *Philadelphia* and other towns
Barclay's Apology for the People called Quakers, *Philadelphia*, 1789
Smith's Dialogues between the Pulpit and Reading Deſk, *Albany*, 1793
Fordyce's Sermons to Young Women, *Philadelp.* 1777
Bligh's Narrative on board the Bounty, *Philadel.* 1793
Chapone's Letters, *New York*, 1793
Cheſterfield's Advice to his Son, *Philadelphia*, 1791
Cook's Voyages, *Philadelphia*, 1793
De Lolme on the Conſtitution of England, *New York*, 1792
Goldſmith's Eſſays and Poems, *Boſton*, 1793
Hutcheſon's Moral Philoſophy, *Philadelphia*, 1788
Knox's Eſſays, *Philadelphia*, 1792; *New York*, 1793
Keate's Sketches from Nature, *Boſton*, 1793
Raynal's (Abbè) Revolution of America, *Hudſon*,* 1792
Rochefaucault's Maxims, *Boſton*, 1793
Smith on the Wealth of Nations, *Philadelphia*, 1789
Shakeſpeare's Works, the firſt American edition, at *Philadelphia*, 1795

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INDEX.

A

	Page
ABSTRACT of the Act of Naturalization - -	259
Adams John, Vice President 96—compared to Cato	257
Account of the Yellow Fever - - - -	144
Addreſſes to Dr. Prieſtley *(ſee alſo Appendix)* - -	83
Alom found - - - - - - - -	176
American Funds, how to purchaſe in - - -	233
American Seamen - - - - - -	30
Anti-Federaliſts deſcribed - - - -	87, 125
Apple Trees ſtripped of their Bark to renovate them	77
Articles beſt to be taken over to America - - -	95
Aſpinwal, a public ſpirited Man - - -	65
Aſbeſtos found - - - - - -	67, 135

B

Bache, Franklin - - - - - - 134
Bancroft, Dr. his Patent - - - - - 101
Barrington, in Nova Scotia - - - - - 33
Bartram, the Botaniſt - - - - - - 154
Bay of Fundy - - - - - - - 35
Beavers, good Clearers of Land - - - - 205
Bingham, Mr. - - - - - 130, 136, 138
Biſhop of New York - - - - - - 83
Books, Liſt of reprinted 284—Original Publications 288
Boſton deſcribed 39—Obeliſk on Beacon Hill 45—
Long Wharf and Harbour - - - - 46
Brant, Joſeph - - - - - - - 168
Brannon's Tea Gardens - - - - - 213
Briſſot - - - - - - 52, 54, 72
Briſtol - - - - - - - - 108
Brockfield - - - - - - - 54
Bull Frogs - - - - - - - 103
Bunker's Hill - - - - - - - 41
Burke 89, 121—his enormous Penſion - - 170
Bugs - - - - - - - 49, 54, 111
Buſh Hill - - - - - - 139, 148
Butter and Cheeſe bad, and why - - - 241

C

Cape Sable - - - - - - - 33
Cape Cod - - - - - - - 37
Caillot, late Governor of Guadaloupe - - - 136
Carey - - - - - - 144, 147, 153

Chinquopin, a Nut common to China and America only 234
Charleſton, near Boſton - - - - - 47
City Tavern, at Philadelphia - - - - 111
Chriſt Church, Philadelphia - - - - 136
Clinton, General - - - - - 82, 83
Clearing Lands - - - - - - 191, 205
Coaſting Packet Boats, clean and neat - - - 72
Cochineal Fly, ſuppoſed - - - - - 65
Coins of the United States - - - - - 106
Columbia College - - - - - - 83
Confeſſion of Dort - - - - - - 83
Connecticut, its River 55, 63—its Government modelled by the famous Locke - - - 59
Controverſy in Politics friendly to Liberty - - 88
Congreſs ſitting - - - - - - - 111
Cotton Manufactories - - - - 76, 91
Country Towns that ſeemed moſt preferable - - 234
Cuſtis, George Waſhington - - - - 125

D

Danger of running aſhore at Sable Iſland - - 18
Deacon, Biſhop - - - - - - 63
Debates in Houſe of Aſſembly at Hartford - - 58
Debt of the United States - - - - - 187
Diſconſolate, a Frenchman - - - - - 207
Delafield - - - - - - - 73
Delaware - - - - - - - - 106
Democratic Society at New York - - - 84
Difficulty of keeping Servants - - - - 99
Dobſon, Bookſeller - - - - - - 135
Dreſs of an American Officer - - - - 61

Drill Ploughs obſerved - - - - - 109
Drearineſs of the Coaſt of Halifax - - - 34
Dutch Reformed Church - - - - - 83

E

Eaſt India Trade of the Americans - - - 232
Effect of General Waſhington's Death - - - 187
Electioneering without noiſe or buſtle - - - 257
Elizabeth Town - - - - - - - 100
Elizabeth Town Paſſage Boat - - - - 215
Epitome of the Federal Government - - - 259
Exports and Imports compared - - - - 237

F

Federal Hall - - - - - - - - 89
Federaliſts deſcribed - - - - - - - 87
Federal City deſcribed - - - - - - 221
Fevers, at Newhaven 69—at Philadelphia - - 180
Fire Flies deſcribed - - - - - - - 103
Flat Buſh - - - - - 206, 210, 218, 231
Flax - - - - - - - - 65, 101
Fogs, great ones on the Banks of Newfoundland 15—
Nova Scotia Coaſts - - - - - - 19
Frankfort - - - - - - - - 110
Franklin, Mrs. 82—Dr. Franklin - - 112, 130
Franklin Library - - - - - - - 129
Freeman, Rev. Mr. - - - - - - - 47

G

Gaol Regulations at Philadelphia - - - 158
Gates, General - - - - - 79, 80
General Obſervations on Connecticut 70—on Philadelphia 184—on New York - - - 226
Genet, the French Ambaſſador - - - 76, 96
Graveſend, in Long Iſland - - - - 218
Grey's Gardens - - - - - - 154
Grove, Mr. Viſit to - - - - - - 168
Governor's Iſland - - - - - - 81
Greek and Latin going out of faſhion in America 206

H

Haarlem - - - - - - - 212
Halden, Charles, a Victim to his Humanity - - 150
Halifax - - - - - - - 21
Hartford, in Connecticut - - 57, 124, 129
Hagar's Town - - - - - 178
Havord College - - - - - - 41
Hackney Coaches at Boſton - - - - - 43
Hell Gates, its Eddies accounted for - - 66, 72
Heſſian Fly - - - - - - 63, 102
Heſſian Troops ſurpriſed by General Waſhington 105
Horſes, good for travelling—a Daniſh one coſt 100 Dollars - - - - - - 63
Hudſon's River - - - - - - - 98
Hurt, Rev. John 219—his Opinion of Land Purchaſes 220

J

Jamaica, in Long Iſland - - - - - 208
Iced Creams and Liquors - - - - 131, 213
Importance to Great Britain the increaſing Population of the United States - - - - 49
Indian Chief, his peculiar Notions - - - 79
Indian Deputies at Philadelphia - - - - 167
Indians, Mickmack 25—Montauck - - - 208
Journey of J. Prieſtley to Northumberland - - 172
Iron Ore on Connecticut River - - - - 60

K

Kentucky 219—Lands beſt next to it - - - 220

L

Land, its increaſed Price - - - - - 80
Lands, Military ſold by Auction - - - 219
Lee's Speech in favor of England - - - 112
Lehave, a port in Nova Scotia - - - 27
Leiceſter - - - - - - - - 53
Liberality of the Epiſcopalians - - - - 212
Liſt of the Deaths during the Yellow Fever at Philadelphia - - - - - - - 141
Liverpool, in Nova Scotia, deſcribed - - - 29
Livingſtone, Chancellor - - - - - 80
Livingſton - - - - - - - 100

Loghouſe,

Loghouſe, one deſcribed - - - - - 57
Long Iſland - - - 63, 73, 76, 78, 207
Loring's Lodging Houſe - - - - - 75
Loyalſoc Settlement - - - - 77, 175

M

Malt Liquor but little brewed, and why - - 230
Malkin's Eſſays, Extract from - - - - 117
Manufactories of Woollen deſcribed - 48, 60, 69, 90
Marlborough Pond - - - - - - 51
Maple Sugar Tree - - - - - 63
Mickmack Indians - - - - - 25
Mifflin, Governor, his Cottage - - - - 157
Montgomery, General - - - - 93
Morſe, Jedediah - - - - - 47, 65
Muncy Creek - - - - - - 174
Murlegaſh Fiſhing Veſſels - - - - - 28
Muſketoes - - - - - - 98, 210

N

Negroes, their natural Indolence accounted for 57—
Sick ones provided for by Law - - - 58
Negro Houſes - - - - - - - 100
Neſhaminy Bridge deſcribed - - - - 109
Newark - - - - - - - - 98
New Brunſwick - - - - - - 103
Newhaven - - - - - - 65, 129
New York 73—its increaſing Population - - 227

Newſpapers at Boſton 48—at New York 75—at Springfield - - - - - - 55
Noailles, late Viſcompte de - - - - 137
Number of Members in Congreſs - - - 131

O

Obſervations on Manufactories - - - - 91
Obſervations on Philadelphia 184—on New York - 226
Oeller's Hotel - - - - - - - - 131
Oil extracted from Sun-flower Seeds - - - 65
Oſgood, Mr. - - - - - - - 181

P

Paper Mills - - - - - - - 56
Parker, Colonel - - - - - - 189
Paterſon Manufactory - - - - - 176
Paul's Church, New York - - - - - 211
Peach Trees - - - - - - 63
Peale's Muſeum - - - - - - 135
Penn, William - - - - - - 110
Philadelphia - - - - - - - 110
Piatte's Obſervations on Penſylvania - - - 173
Pine Apples raiſed near Boſton - - - 70
Playhouſe *ſee* Theatre
Population of Boſton 48—of Hartford 62—of New York 227—of Philadelphia - - - 186
Prieſtley, Mr. - - - - - 76, 78, 82, 157
Prieſtley, Dr. 82, 83, 85, 88, 91, 96, 104, 168, 170, 211
Primogeniture, no Rights attached to it in Connecticut 61

Prince-town - - - - - - - - 103
Price of Proviſions at Trenton 192—at New York 231—at Philadelphia - - - - - - 164
Prolific Families common in the United States 57, 200
Public Buildings at New York 92—at Philadelphia 130

Q

Queſtion, why Waſhington City is a preferable ſituation to any other for a Federal Town? anſwered 223
Qualifications to be a Legiſlator - - - - - 260

R

Ramſay, Dr. his Addreſs to the Americans. - 261
Rariton River - - - - - - - 102
Reaſon why Dr. Prieſtley was not aſked to preach - 211
Religious Prejudice - - - - - - - *ib.*
Remarks of Jefferſon's on our Government - - 121
Return to New York - - - - - - 190
Rivington, James - - - - - - 214
Road from Boſton to New York 49—to Philadelphia 97
Rodgers, Dr. - - - - - - - - - 82
Rules for the Philadelphia Aſſembly - - - 133
Rye ſown in preference to Wheat, and why - - 63

S

Salaries to the Legiſlature - - - - - 257
Sands Comfort - - - - - - - 74
Sea

Sea retired - - - - - - - 66
Sequeſtration of Britiſh Debts conſidered - - 189
Sheep - - - - - - - - 101
Shenandoah Valley - - - - - - 180
Shelburn, or Port Roſeway - - - - - 33
Shipping, increaſe of - - - - - 236
Silkworms bred - - - - - - 64
Simcoe - - - - - - - 89
Skuylkil - - - - - - 154, 156
Slavery not aboliſhed - - - - - 235
Smith, the commoneſt Name in America - - 186
Snakes with two Heads - - - - - 68
Soap, a cheap domeſtic kind - - - - 208
Sound, dividing Long Iſland from New York, grows narrower - - - - - - - 66
Spencer - - - - - - - 53
Spinning and Carding Machines - - - 69, 90
Springfield Plains - - - - - - 55
Springfield, in Jerſey 215—Manufactories there - 216
Stages from Philadelphia - - - - - 165
Staten Iſland - - - - - - - 217
Stocking Looms - - - - - - 129
Sugar of Maple at Table - - - - 61, 64
Sulphur Springs diſcovered - - - - 183

T

Taylerand, late Biſhop of Autun - - - - 132
Theatre at Boſton 42—at New York 75—Philadelphia 126
Thomas, Iſaiah, a famous Bookſeller - - - 52
Tonnage and Impoſt Duties, their Amount - 236, 239
Toulmin's Journal - - - - - - 182
Tontine Coffee Houſe - - - - - 73

Total

Total of Deaths by the Fever - - - - 153
Trade, theirs, with Europe - - - - 237
Trades, good in America - - - - - 94
Trenton - - - - - - - 105
Trumbull, an American Painter - - - - 89
Turnpike Road, only one - - - - - 210

V

Vaughan, Samuel, Esq. - - - - - 131
Vernon, Mount - - - - - 125
Virginia Coal - - - - - 69, 213
Visit to Dr. Franklin's Daughter - - - - 156
Unitarian Chapel at Boston - - - - - 44

W

Wadsworth, Colonel 60—Conversation with him - 128
Walpole's Assertion - - - - - 169
Waltham - - - - - - - - 50
Washington, President - - - - 122, 222
Washington County - - - - - - 189
Watertown - - - - - - - 50
Wayne, General - - - - - - 106
Weavers, plenty in America - - - - 204
Weather in America vice versa with England - - 79
Weston - - - - - - - - 51
Whales spouting - - - - - - 36
Whiskey, Receipt to make - - - - - 176
Wilbraham Town - - - - - - 55

Willings, Mr. Preſident of the Bank - - - 136
Withersfield, famous for its Onions - - - 63
Witherſpoon, Dr. - - - - - - 105
Wincheſter, in Shenandoah, Prices of Proviſions there 181
Worceſter, in Connecticut - - - - - 51
Words peculiar to the Americans - - - 214
Wrighten, Mrs. the Actreſs - - - - - 75

Y

Yale College - - - - - - 67
Yellow Fever - - - - - - - 138
Yonge, Sir George's Manufactory at Ottery - - 69

Errata.

Page 3, l. 3, from the bottom, dele "*quæ nunc prescribere longum est.*"
14, l. 4, from the bottom, read "all the way (*and*) into Boston" &c.
24, l. 16, for *America*, read *United States*.
57, l. 3, from the bottom, read "at that (*time*) sitting, &c."
58, l. 5, for *adjoined*, read *adjourned*.
66, l. 18, for *March*, read *May*.

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